HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,083—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Jan.	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6899
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	6394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7961		
12th "	PENINSULAR	6394	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10503		
26th "	ORIENTAL	6394	AUSTRALIA	6501
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7159		
9th "	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6516
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6394	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6899
28th "	PERSIA	7961		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,918	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DJEMNAH	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barbarovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Brettfeld	3,196	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Cilledani	7,583	29th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 960. 2nd Class Rs. 455. Saloon Rs. 360.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the steamer Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Markovich	6,041	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th Jan., at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

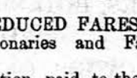
From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	800	321	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	900	420	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6702	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McKee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3590	F. McKay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6702	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5202	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,593	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,060	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

GREAT REDUCTION in China and Japanese Rattan Chairs, Sofas and Easy Chairs.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	28th Jan., 1904.
SOMALI	2,635	Volkertsen	12th Feb., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.

SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 25.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/3 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GIGANTIC SUCCESS!!!
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26TH.
The Beautiful Burlesque,
CINDERELLA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH,
Comic Opera in 2 Acts,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28TH,
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH,
Comic Opera in 2 Acts,
THE NAUTCH GIRL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
The Grand Adelphi Drama in 5 Acts,
HARBOUR LIGHTS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.
Musical Comedy,
MY SWEETHEART.
MISS FANNY STANLEY
In Her Grand Impersonation as Lina
MY SWEETHEART.'

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !
and
EVERY EVENING AT 9-15.
Our Continental and London
COMBINATION OF STAR ARTISTES.

THE ZOES
IONA GINNETT
THE CANTONS
WYNDHAM AND KITTY
F. VANTAU
JOHN WELBY COOKE
} TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING AT 9-15 SHARP.

In the Greatest Programme of Novelties ever PRESENTED to the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.
LOCATION OF HARMSTON'S CIRCUS ON ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY. 27TH.
Doors Open 3 o'clock, Commence 4 o'clock.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, six Chairs	Rs. 20
Single seat in Box	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Second Chairs	Rs. 2
Stalls	Re. 1

and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Annas.

Box Plan at Circus. Booking Hours 10 A.M. to 12 and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "WERDENFELS," B Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 25th January, 1904.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH and 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. T. C.
Morland Road, Byculla, 20th January, 1904.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on a date to be hereafter fixed, if not previously disposed of by private contract:—that valuable property known as "THE MARCHAM GRANT ESTATE," situate in Dehra Dun, consisting of the Marcham Grant proper, held under a Government Grant, and the four adjacent villages of Lachhiwala, Hanswala, Doiwala and Caisarpari.

The total area of the property is 5,753 acres more or less which amount 2,039 acres are under Lease.

Full particulars may be obtained from LESLIE and HINDE, Solicitors, No. 13, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, and from Colonel HARRISON, MARKHAM GRANT, Postal address Lachhiwala P. O., Eastern Dehra Dun, United Provinces, Telegraphic address Doiwala O. R. R. and offers for the purchase of the property will be considered by the former.

The above particulars can also be obtained from Mr. DEGRATOULET, Dehra Dun.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT. ! !

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WARREN'S CIRCUS
IS REMOVING
TO THE MARINE LINES,
OPPOSITE THE CAMA HOSPITAL.
Through the kind favour of
Brig.-Genl. Sir JAMES WILCOCKS,

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING CHANGED.
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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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MONUMENTALISTS

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
3½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Burmese, will be sent free to others on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANIBHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS

Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 98 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
OSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS.

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may demire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary on Trustees.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£33	= unchanged
3 do. Reates	£38	= do
3½ do. Indian Stocking Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£4 1-2	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 11-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	25 3-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	1-4 lower.	Full figures mentioned.

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·45 1-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·86	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-4	= do
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-8	= — 1-8
7 day marken loans	2 3-4	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000, for South America.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4 1 1-4 plus 1-4.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 1-8 plus 1-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 3,000. Spot 7·90 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7·65 — 11	7·65 — 11	7·64 — 11	7·62 — 11
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	
7·61 — 10	7·57 — 11	7·54 — 10	
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**		
7·36 — 11	6·32 — 9		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	22,000
Do. last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	14·35 plus 10
Futures, month of March	14·31 plus 9
Do. do. July	13·98 plus 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 9-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of April	13·13 plus 12
Do. do. July	13·81 plus 16
Tone at close	firm.

COTTON.

Total visible supply	3,621,000 Bales.
Do do of which is East Indian	2,6,000 do
Do Stock in London	14,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	7,060,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 23rd January, 1904:—

Cotton	14,856 bales.
Wheat	13,028 cwts.
Linseed	1,030 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,032 „
Gingellyseed	13,782 „
Poppyseed	1,271 „
Groundnuts	466 „
Castorseed	295 „
Hide	27,577 „
Myrabolams	5,363 „
Cottonseed	9,575 „
Mowraseed	25 „
Gram	1,005 „
Joowar	1,318 „
Maize	57 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s.	4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do 1s.	4 1-2d
French, Francs 3 do do	171 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	181
Japan 30 do do	146 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 96'1
1st Settlement 2nd February	„ 96'1

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE:

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS.—Market closed owing to Municipal Elections.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	10,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.
7·26 plus 33	7·25 plus 36	7·25 plus 31
Apl-May	**May-June**	**June.-July.**
7·23 plus 31	7·19 plus 29	7·27 plus 30
July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
7·25 plus 31	7·24 plus 29	7·10 plus 28

COTTON.—The market opened steady at Saturday evening's closing rates. There was a moderate enquiry from shippers chiefly for Broach and Saw Ginned Dharwar prices, for which advanced Rs 3, and there were few sellers even at these rates. After receipt of the Liverpool opener the market was very firm and Sutta advanced to Rs. 294 for Good Broach.

Ready Cotton was steady and prices were well maintained.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine F.-G. Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	241 226 220	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	242 232	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	242 232	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	234 258	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	243 236	do
Jalgaum do.	245 239	do
Khandwa do.	264 258	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	264 258	do
Oomrae, good staple (M.G.)	273 267	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271 265	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	273 267	do
Broach (M.-G.)	305 280	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	302	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	267 257	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	263 253	„
Muttia (M. G.)	250 240	25 March
„	247 237	25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	275	25 May.
Westerns	260	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd January, as compared with the statement of the 16th January:—

LIABILITIES,	Jan. 16. Rs.	Jan. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	85,00,000	85,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,95,379	50,84,615
Public Deposits at Branches	22,85,589	21,84,223
Other Deposits	6,48,19,953	6,07,71,431
Post Bills	10,793	11,761
Sundries	11,16,418	10,38,491
Rs.	8,10,39,532	8,75,71,569
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,74,611	1,14,61,762
Other authorised Securities	25,87,295	25,00,005
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	37,71,788	38,88,549
Loans do. do.	1,12,51,144	1,11,39,285
Bills discounted and purchased	3,15,40,057	3,10,30,171
Dead Stock	3,55,393	3,55,393
Stamps and Stationery	4,017	3,977
Balances with other Banks	6,41,645	4,01,477
Sundries	1,65,135	1,49,131
Cash	2,93,28,143	2,65,27,730
Rs.	8,10,39,533	8,75,71,569

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Futures	easier
East Indian	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	strong
2½ per cent Consols	83
3 per cent Russian	89
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 11-16

The sum of about £10,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It counts and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, barres, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburns, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DREW—January 22, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Eric Drew, of a daughter.

POCOCK—January 17, at Quetta, the wife of Major H I Pocock, R A M C, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEETLES—January 22, at the General Hospital, Madras, Sub-Conductor William Henry Birtles, of the Barrack Department, Military Works, aged 29 years, 7 months and 13 days.

LEGGE—January 16, at Buttowrah, Jaunpur, William Francis Legge, in his 8th year.

SEALE—January 16, at Kangra, Dharmsala, while superintending the making of a road to the Phathsie Quarries; sprang aside to avoid a falling rock, lost his footing and fell over a precipice, and was killed instantaneously, Alfred Le nard Seale, Manager, Kangra Valley State Co., son of Colonel Robert Henry Seale, aged 37 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 4-2m., 5-24a. Low water, 10-48m., 10-40a.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Grant Medical College Society, Meeting, 4-30 p. m.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.

Mr. Rustam Masani's Lecture, 5-30 p. m.

Lord Radstock's Address, M. E. Church, Grant Road, 6 p. m.

Dinner and Dance, Government House.

Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Jaswatsingji, Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, who had been staying in Bombay, left last night for Wadhwan.

DURING PLAGUE DELIRIUM.—Vikram Narayen, a Hindu, aged forty-five years, while suffering from delirium of plague fever last night, jumped out of the window of his room, on the third storey of a house, in Bhindy Bazaar. He received severe injuries to his head and legs. He was sent to the Maratha Plague Hospital, where he has been detained.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day, at 4-30 p.m. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Dr. M. A. Heradia to be elected member of the Society; (3) a short paper on the use of X-rays in medicine and surgery by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar; and (4) such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

DROWNING FATALITY.—In Victoria Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rustomji Muncherji Kavarana, a Parsi lad, aged fifteen years. On Sunday afternoon the deceased was seen playing near a tank attached to the Sassoon Silk Mill, and was afterwards missed. Subsequently his body was found floating in the tank. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. RUSTAM MASANI'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m. to-day by Mr. Rustam Pestonji Masani, M. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Home and School Education—the subjects and methods of instruction and their influence on the progress of a community." All are cordially invited to attend.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Light and officers the Band of the 17th Mahrathas will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. M. Fralilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

Gavotte	Stephanie
Overture	Flotte Burocht
Valse	Je T Aime
Selection	The Gondoliers
Cake Walk	Bunch O'Blackberries
	Czibulka.
	Suppe.
	Waldteufel.
	Sullivan.
	Hotzmann.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallantaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day:—

March	Coronation
Overture	Tancredi
Selection	Rigoletto
A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha
Selection	The Gondoliers
Valse	City Life
	Saint George
	Rossini
	Verdi
	Neil Moret
	Sullivan
	Translateur

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chiloli, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Quilimane and Seychelles, per extra s. s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Ballarat, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Caledonien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a. m. on Thursday the 28th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Amra Jeha, a koli, Hemchan i Nanji, a carpenter, and Jiva Raja a chalil Mahomedan, with dishonestly receiving and aiding in the disposal of property stolen from the house of Mr. Salegram Jagannath an engineer in the Public Works Department, in Sindi Gully, on the 15th December, 1903. The circumstances under which the theft took place and the accused were arrested have been reported. The total amount of the property stolen was Rs. 10,184, and the property recovered amounted to Rs. 5,432. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to eighteen months', the second to fifteen months' and the third to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEF'S LOT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Moti Kanji a carpenter, with the theft of a box containing fourteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each from the house of Nanji Pitamber, also a carpenter, residing in Gulalwadi, on the 8th December. The complainant stated that the accused had lived with him for about two months. About six weeks ago he went to the Sainarayan's puja at night leaving the accused in the house. When he returned home about 1 a.m. he found that the accused had disappeared. On making inquiries he found that the box containing the money was also gone. He informed the police. On Sunday, he met the accused on the road and handed him over to the police. The accused admitted the charge and said that on the night in question after stealing the box he had concealed it in a gutter. In the morning when he took the box out of the gutter and opened it he found the contents gone. His Worship sentenced the man to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SUNDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL Co., Ld.

THE thirty-first annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Lukhmidass Waljee presiding. The directors' report showed a loss of Rs. 37,983-0-1 made during the year, which with that of the previous years made up a total loss of Rs. 3,53,367-3-4. It further stated that the company had experienced almost similar difficulties this year also, owing to high prices of cotton against comparatively low realization of yarn and cloth. Owing to loss sustained by the company this year, the Secretaries and Treasurers had not charged the company their commission for the year under report for which the directors hoped the shareholders would feel grateful to them. Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, one of the directors and chairman of the board, had sent in his resignation to the board on the 14th October 1903, which the board had received with regret. Messrs. Lukhmidass Waljee and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett retired from the board by rotation but were eligible for re-election. The directors had appointed Mr. Devidass Vithaldass an auditor in the place of Mr. K. M. Shroff, deceased, which the shareholders had to confirm; they had also to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The property and stock of the company had been insured for Rs. 18,04,600.

The report and the audited accounts and balance sheet were received and adopted, and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Maude is permitted to resign His Majesty's I C S with effect from the 16th January.

Mr H G W Herron has been permitted to resign His Majesty's I C S with effect from the 9th January.

It is notified that Mr. R P Dewhurst, of the I C S United Provinces, has obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu in the First Division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

The services of Capt W E McKechnie MB IMS are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut-Col J McCloghry FRCS IMS (Bombay) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Principal Medical Officer, Sind District.

In the Home Dept Notification No 1360 dated the 7th Nov 1903 publishing the combined leave granted to Col C H Joubert MB FRCS IMS (Bengal) Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals United Provinces for the words one month and twenty-seven days and for the words 14th Nov 1903 read 13th Nov 1903.

H E the Viceroy and Covr Genl has been pleased to appoint Major R Bird MD FRCS IMS (Bengal) as Surgeon to the Viceroy with effect from the 1st January vice Capt W E A Armstrong IMS (Madras).

The services of Lieut-Col C P Lukis MB FRCS IMS (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 11th Jany.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B G Geidt ICS to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of three months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 1795 G dated the 28th October 1903 Mr Rustomjee Dunjeebhoy Mehta CIE Consul for Persia at Calcutta has vacated his office.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 639 G dated the 18th April 1903 Mr F Stork Consul for Italy at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 1st Jany.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 578-G dated the 16th April 1903 Mr F Stork Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 1st Jany.

Major H Daly CSI CIE is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class vice Mr G R Irwin CSI retired and with effect from the 27th Nov 1903.

Major Daly will continue to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India.

Mr S M Fraser CIE held the appointment of Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept substantive pro tempore from the 27th Nov 1903 to the 14th Dec 1903 both days inclusive.

The services of Mr Wildeblood, Executive Engineer of the 1st grade in the United Provinces, were replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, with effect from the 14th Apr 1903.

Notification No 274-E, dated the 10th Feb 1903, is hereby cancelled.

With reference to Foreign Dep Notification, No 1055-G dated the 12th Dec 1903, Mr C H B Forbes, Consul for Siam at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 21th Dec 1903.

Lieut D L R Lorimer, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Dep is appointed to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class, with effect from the 24th Dec 1903.

Lieut Lorimer is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Ahwaz, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Mr C N Seddon, of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as First Assist to the Resident at Baroda.

Cap C W Stulpnagel, Royal Artillery, Assist Inspecting Officer, substantive pro tempore, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from 27th Jan vice Capt J B Mackintosh whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut H F L Grant Royal Artillery is appointed to be Assist Inspecting Officer Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Whereas the Gov Gen in Council has, in certain cases criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary and Political Stat s of Chota Nagpur; in exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902, the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraph be added to clause (2) of the Notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Department No 610 I B dated the 7th March 1899 namely:—

The powers of the Commr in respect of his original sessions jurisdiction under this clause may, subject to such rules as the Local Govt may prescribe be exercised by the Judicial Commr.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Owen's Presidency Postmaster Calcutta is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 5th of January 1904.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298/02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche 'Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

503/03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Salan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Salan and others—Nanabhai H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1/03—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mill Co vs The Owner of S S Oarak—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

563—Thakurdas and Co—Kessowji Dossa and others vs Goculdas Manockjal and others—Kanga and P.

59/01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bai widow and another vs Gordhandas Raghunath Mansukhlal—J and H.

192/02—Wadia and G Jiwajee Dinshaw Chandy and another vs Dariwandas Cursondas and another—Muljee B & Bicknell M and M.

307/03—Malvi H S M—Radhakisen Ghandhampas vs Maribux Bibyasrai and another—Dasphtary and F.

186/03—Bhaibhaker H and G—Jimuji Ramanand and another vs Sreeimal Dhanall—J P Dastur.

554-03—Little and Co—Sookeman Somjee and others vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Crawford and Co and Captain and V.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

328-3—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Dawood Haji Mahomed—Tyabji D and Co.

187-03—Madhavji V—Lalji Damodar vs The Narbada Press Co Limited.

429-03—Festonji R and K—Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir vs The Hoco Mills Limited and others—Malvi H and D and F.

690-3—Malvi K and M—Lakhamsey Napoo and others vs Dewraj Vira and others.

698-3—Payne and Co—Bhimji Ramji and others vs Curoondas Hergovandas and Co—Manekukhlal J and H.

730-03—In person—George Hastings Herford Hicks vs Mary Jane Julia Hicks and another.

761-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Mervanji Cooverji vs Pestonji Muncherji Bharucha.

772-03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Sultanah Shustry vs Girdhalas Coovarji—Little and Co.

773-3—Matroopy J and M Haji Sultanah Shustry vs Gokuldas Prag ILI that and Co.

774-03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Sultanah Shustry vs Morarji Cooverji—Little and Co.

756-03—Wadia G and Co—Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha vs Manockji Dinshaw Law.

7 82-03—D D Sooter—Viscount De Worm vs Elliputo and Co—M R Vakil.]

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1 0-03—In person Jumkibai widow and others vs Bhaghrathibai widow and others.

1 3-03—In person Maselabai vs Martoolal widow and others.

1 04—In person Gocraji Bahadul vs Mahabulli Gangadin Magaulal J and G.

Long Causes.

871/01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Mir

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THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1904, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHEER HALL of the University.

Candidates ENTITLED to DEGREES and DIPLOMAS of being admitted MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1904.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1904.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1902-03 has just issued from the Central Press. It brings the history of the Presidency almost to the close of Lord Northcote's governorship and records that the most salient feature of the year, distinguishing it from the other years of the last decade, was the complete disappearance of the famine, which had prevailed for a succession of seasons throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency. The season set in ominously and the holding off of the monsoon in all the most seriously affected districts gave rise to the gravest anxiety, which was however dispelled by an abundant rainfall towards the end of the month of August. The numbers in receipt of relief, which had reached the high figure of four hundred thousand, immediately declined and it was found possible to close all relief works before the beginning of the year 1903. The favourable season made its influence felt in every direction and all classes benefited, but it is recognised that only an unbroken succession of good years could entirely obliterate every trace of the late famine. Had plague subsided too the record of the year would have been a matter for congratulation, but plague gathered strength and penetrated into districts hitherto immune. The mortality too was higher than in any previous year since the outbreak of the epidemic. The compiler of the report seems inclined to the belief because deaths from other causes were fewer, that apart from plague, the public health improved. But plague having carried off all the weaklings fatal cases among those persons attacked by other diseases were less numerous, and we do not think the time has arrived to congratulate ourselves on the improvement of the public health until some progress towards stamping out plague can be recorded. That such progress cannot be reported is distinctly not to our credit, nor is the fact that although for years past an expensive institution of research has been maintained in our midst—partly at the cost of Bombay—we are no more advanced than when it started, and that we still close our eyes to the connection between rats and the incidence of plague. In the year 1901-02 the number of cases reported was 281,740 and the deaths 205,920, while in the year 1902-03, 393,996 and 288,833. In all the principal towns in the Presidency, the epidemic was more severe than in the previous year, though exertions in the accustomed direction were in no way relaxed. Europeans enjoyed no less immunity than in previous years; in fact the proportion of fatal cases decreased. In connection with plague returns it is worthy of note that people availed themselves of inoculation to a less extent than in the previous year, the decrease being from 14,381 to 9,883—great, but far less than might reasonably have been expected.

Chapters referring to the municipal government show that the Bombay Municipality enjoyed greater prosperity than in the previous year, the actual income advancing by four lakhs. The capital debt however rose to 471 lakhs. District municipalities, generally were in a more favourable financial position than in the previous year, but urgent works and sanitary improvements were still considerably retarded by the steady drain on the municipal resources caused by a most virulent type of plague. This was, however, an increase of over three lakhs in the aggregate net revenues of the municipalities and of over one lakh in the closing balances. This increase it appears was spread over the whole Presidency, including Sind, with the exception of the Central Division, where there was an unimportant falling off. The record of the Improvement Trust is included in the report but the compiler does not draw on his store of adjectives in his drafting it. The Port Trusts of Karachi and Aden, as well as of Bombay stand forth prominently in the report. All show financial results excelling those of all previous years. The successful results in Karachi are found to be due to an extraordinary export trade in wheat and particularly a matter for congratulation in view of the disastrous cyclone in June, which necessitated extensive works of restoration. On the agricultural progress of the year we find the report records a general increase in the net area cropped throughout the Presidency proper, with the exception of Kanara, bringing the total area under cultivation to within two and a half per cent. of that cropped previous to the famine. The increase was highest in Gujarat. In Sind, on the other hand, a low inundation resulted in a contraction of five per cent. in the net cropped area. Among food crops in the Presidency proper jowari and wheat showed the most marked improvement, while the area under bajri was again reduced. The area under cotton advanced and was considerably above the average, while that under oilseeds, in spite of an improvement of six per cent., was still six lakhs of acres below the returns of 1895-6. The total area irrigated from all sources in the Presidency fell by eight per cent. owing to decreases in all the Deccan and the Karnatic districts, while in Sind the area showed a decline of nine per cent.

The total amount advanced to cultivators during the year in the Presidency and Sind for permanent improvements and for seed and cattle was less by sixteen lakhs of rupees than in the preceding year. Be only districts in which there was any substantial increase in loans for seed were Nasik, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Disbursements for permanent improvements decreased in the Presidency proper, but rose in all the Sind districts with the exception of Karachi. That section of the report which deals with prices and wages shows that with a very marked decline in the price of food-stuffs generally, the rates of wages for skilled labour showed a slight improvement in the Presidency proper but were practically stationary in Sind. To us, however, it appears that wages have been increasing steadily year by year, since the beginning of bad times in 1895 and a little enquiry would show that so far as domestic servants are concerned the rates are at least twenty per cent. what they were ten years ago. Grain allowances added at the time of famine and travelling expenses from the outbreak of plague have been consolidated in the wages and the ten-rupee servant, so common a decade ago, is now as extinct as the dodo. Chapters devoted to finance show the gross imperial, provincial and local receipts in the civil department to have reached the sum of Rs. 13,95,70,657, twelve and a quarter lakhs less than in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,19,59,643 to Rs. 6,45,97,696, the surplus thus falling from Rs. 7,89,34,991 to Rs. 7,50,72,991. Provincial revenues increased by upwards of ten lakhs though land-revenue fell short of the assessment. But general prosperity improved, if we may take the Mint and currency returns as any indication. There was a rise of a hundred and ten lakhs in the value of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for silver and an increase of a hundred and six lakhs in the net circulation of currency notes. The return to normal conditions had the effect of causing a marked decrease in crime, dacoity particularly being less frequent than in recent years. The police however, were less successful in the recovery of stolen property and a decrease in litigation is also recorded. Another prominent feature of the year is shown to be the impetus given to trade by the more favourable seasonal conditions. The sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased in value of the coasting trade consequent upon an arrest in the movement of food-stuffs and this decrease, with a large advance in the exports of grain, marked the revival of agricultural prosperity and we hope of a long succession of still more prosperous years.

RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY. THE competition of electric trams at home is having its effect upon the railway companies and even conservative corporations like the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company are revolutionising their ways. There are objections of another kind, beside the one of expense, to the conversion of main lines to electricity, but on district railways and branch lines there will eventually be a general electrification. The Lancashire and Yorkshire may claim to be the first of the companies running in the provinces to adopt the new system for the electrification of the line between Liverpool and Southport is now almost complete. The conversion has been in progress during the past year and the electric service will shortly be available for the public. About twenty-three miles of double line have been electrified and the business community which works in Liverpool and sleeps in the salubrious atmosphere of Southport will have the advantage of a clean, rapid and frequent service of up-to-date trains between the two places. The electric cars for this line are built in a commodious style. They are sixty feet long and ten feet wide, being in fact the widest carriages in the country. The Southport line has been especially favourable for cars of this width as but slight alterations to the permanent way and the platforms were necessary to permit of wider carriages than usual. There are passages throughout the centre of the carriages and vestibules to allow of movement from one carriage to the next. The motor vehicles are the third class and are placed at the end of the train. They are equipped with four motors of 150 horse power each, two being fixed on each bogie, there being a total of 1200 horse power per train. Each train is usually composed of two first class and two third class carriages. The current to operate the motors is obtained from a "live" rail alongside the track, this being fed with direct current at about 600 volts from four sub-stations. The motor man is installed in a small compartment at the end of the train, where all the controlling apparatus is fixed, and next comes a luggage compartment. Most of the seats for passengers are crosswise and reversible. A train of four carriages will carry 270 passengers. To reduce the delays at stopping stations to a minimum there are special arrangements for dealing with baggage and passengers will be directed by notice boards as to where they should stand to await their class. With the electric train there can be no rushing of passengers from one carriage to another looking for seats. In principle the loading and unloading is much like that in the case of a tram car and to avoid confusion passengers board the train at one end and leave it at the other. The vacuum brake is fitted to the trains, this being the first instance where it has been applied to electrically worked trains. The service between Liverpool and Southport will consist of a relay of stopping trains going every twenty minutes, with the addition of an hourly express in each direction. The stopping trains will cover the distance between the two places in less time than the existing similar service, but the expresses will not travel at any increase upon the present fast steam trains. There is to be no increase in fares, and the public who travel over this line will gain in a more cleanly, more comfortable, more frequent and, compared with the ordinary slow trains, a more rapid service. Other companies should not be slow in following the example of the Lancashire and Yorkshire on sections of their lines favourable for electrical working.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE BRIBE. THE conviction of a municipal servant on a charge of receiving a bribe from a property-owner reveals one of the causes why municipal houses are not improved and why defective materials find their way into the construction of buildings, to the danger of human life. A single case does not prove a great deal, but it is notorious that the bribe is an important factor in these matters. Detection is difficult because of the perfect understanding between the parties. In the case decided by Mr. Dastur exposure came from the person from whom the bribe was demanded. The owner of a chawl was served with a notice by the Municipal Health Department requiring him to carry out certain repairs to his property. He failed to have the work done and a summons was issued. The property-owner applied to the magistrate for further time in which to have the repairs executed, and this was granted to him. Then a sub-inspector from the Health Department went to the owner and offered to have the case withdrawn and the work reported as done for a consideration. The proprietor agreed to pay the inspector Rs. 50 and arranged that he should call again for the money. In the meantime he informed the police and when he handed over the amount, officers concealed in another room saw the whole transaction. They arrested the municipal official before he got away from the house. The magistrate sentenced the bribe-taker to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The punishment is not too severe. The offence of which the accused was convicted amounts to a dereliction of duty of the gravest kind. Corruption of the kind revealed by this case requires to be punished in the severest manner possible, for its consequences may be of the most tragic character. The mortality in the native City is not only kept up by the continued existence of insanitary houses, but every year numbers of rickety places collapse and the public ask what the authorities are doing to prevent these things. The answer seems to be that the corruption of subordinate officials is more powerful than the authority of the heads of departments. It appears to be contributed to by some laxity of departmental administration, but it is obviously difficult for the higher officials to serve notices and to see personally that their requirements are carried out. The only possible remedy therefore for corruption among the lower ranks is to make an example of every offender detected. Severe discipline seems to be necessary to correct the moral obliquity which prevails among the classes from which the establishments of public departments are recruited.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsula, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington, accompanied by Mr. C. C. James, proceeded yesterday morning on a visit to the Vehar Lake. His Excellency travelled by a local train from the Great Road Station to Andheri, whence he proceeded to the Lake. The party returned to Bombay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by motor car.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Rajpipla left Bombay yesterday after a fortnight's stay, and returned to his capital, Nandod.

LORD KITCHENER continues to make excellent progress, and his tour by rail to the Madras Presidency next month seems assured.

BY the courtesy of the Traffic Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the last train timed to leave Colaba at midnight will be started 20 minutes later and will stop at Marine Lines Station for the convenience of visitors to the Theatre and Circuses.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 5th December amounted to Rs. 1,727 and the total earnings from 1st July to 5th December were Rs. 32,581.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th December, amounts to Rs. 2,552, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 555; the total earnings from 1st July to 5th December were Rs. 55,303, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,051.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th December, amounted to Rs. 19,145, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,157; the total earnings from 1st July to 5th December were Rs. 2,42,383, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,902.

CONSIDERABLE surprise is expressed in Calcutta that the Government do not intend consulting the High Court regarding the territorial reconstruction of Bengal. This reticence is sure to be made much of by the opposition, considering what a large part the question of the High Court's jurisdiction has come to play in the controversy.

As is well known there are three Ordnance factories now in course of construction in India, namely, those for making gun carriages, cordite and rifles at Jubbulpore, Wellington, and Ishapur, respectively. We understand that the erection of the machinery in position is proceeding as rapidly as possible, with the view of manufacturing being started at an early date.

We learn that his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has guaranteed a further sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the fund to send an Indian cricket team to England, bringing his total contribution to the fund up to Rs. 8,500. His Highness the Raja of Pudukottai has subscribed Rs. 300. The Indian Cricket Team for England Committee will meet this evening to decide finally whether the team should be sent to England or not.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the "Englishman" a copy of a diverting correspondence which he has had with the Director-General of Archæology, the Archæological Surveyor, Bengal, and, finally, with the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, with reference to the birth-place of Thackeray. The correspondent is proud of Thackeray as a Calcutta man, and thinks that the house in which he was born "should be preserved as a public residence at the disposal of the nation." To this end it was desirable that the house should be identified, and with this object he applied for assistance to the Director-General, who referred him to the Archæological Surveyor, who shunted him on to the Executive Engineer who happened to have read Hunter's "Thackerays in India," and was able to tell him that "Thackeray the novelist lived in infancy in Sir Philip Francis's house at Alipur (now the official residence of the Magistrate of the 24 Parganas) from 1813-1815."

THE scattered subscribers to the Sarsaghari Memorial must one and all be conscious of a great obligation to Sir Charles Elliot for his admirable interpretation of their sentiments in the striking and effective ceremony of last Monday. The Punjab Government has given throughout a most generous support to the Memorial scheme, giving the assistance of the Public Works Department free of charge and having undertaken now that it is completed to maintain it for ever: without this help the Memorial could not have taken its present form, and even with this help its completion must have passed unnoticed but for the part taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in making it the occasion for an impressive ceremony. That Sir Charles Elliot's action in celebrating the opening ceremony with a demonstration has been immensely appreciated by the Sikh people there is no sort of question; it will be appreciated not less deeply by all who contributed to raise the Memorial whose intention and wishes he has so gracefully carried to fulfilment.

THE CONDEMNED PROFESSOR.

M. LOISY AND HIS WORK.

(BY A. L. LILLEY.)

THE English translation of M. Loisy's "L'Evangile et l'Eglise" is well-timed. The condemnation of the author by the congregation of the Holy Office, usually known as the Roman Inquisition, will provoke the curiosity of many to whom M. Loisy the mere scholar would have remained for ever unknown. And such curiosity about the man and his work is, quite apart from its regrettable occasions in the fullest degree legitimate. For since Döllinger and Lamennais the Roman Church has produced no more striking figure than this lonely and courageous scholar.

Alfred Loisy was born 46 years ago of humble peasant stock near Vitry-le-François, and was educated at the diocesan seminary of Chalons-sur-Marne. After two years spent in a village cure, his bishop, impressed by his great ability, sent him to the celebrated Ecole des Carmes in Paris to continue his studies for the doctorate in theology. It was here that gr. d'Hulst, who was then Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, first discovered the youthful scholar's aptitude for Biblical studies, especially his unusual proficiency in Hebrew and Syriac. The Rector appointed M. Loisy to the Chair of Sacred Scripture at the Institute, where he remained for nearly ten years. In November, 1893, he published an article in a learned review, in which he contended that the Pentateuch in the form in which it has reached us could not be the work of Moses, and that the first chapters of Genesis do not contain an exact and real history of the origin of humanity. Without cause assigned, he was forthwith deprived of his Chair and sent as Almoner to a convent of Dominican nuns at Neuilly. Four years ago he was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to a Chair in the School of Higher Studies at the Sorbonne, which he still holds. At Bellevue, near Paris, he lives the life of a solitary scholar, save to the learned world the results of his work in the pages of his own "Revue d'Histoire et de Littérature Religieuses."

The history of scholarship has seldom, perhaps, known a more heroic figure than that of Abbé Loisy, writes Mr. A. L. Lilley in the "Daily News." It is not merely that for the past ten years he has quietly pursued his self-imposed task under the most hampering conditions, in a poverty which at times must have been no less distressing that his life as a priest had accustomed him to narrow means, unfriended save by a few ardent disciples, exposed at all times to the unintelligent suspicion of the authorities of the Church which he aimed at vindicating to a sceptical world. It is besides that all his work, so abundant and so thorough, has been done in a state of health but little removed from a permanent invalidism. His unceasing literary labour amidst the disabilities of constant ill-health recalls that picture of the earlier years of Taine which has just been revealed to the world in the recently-published letters of the great historian and philosopher. And M. Loisy recalls, too, Victor Hugo, if it is true, as reported of him, that he has written all his work standing at a high writing desk. However, it must not be supposed that M. Loisy is entirely without sympathetic backing from those who represent the authority of his Church. It is well known that one French prelate at least thoroughly appreciates the value both of the man and of his work. Mgr. Mignot, the Archbishop of Albi, has himself made an important contribution to the historical method of Christian apologetics, for which M. Loisy stands, in his now famous address on the method of theology. His steady friendship for the man and his intelligent appreciation of the scholar must often have been a lightening of the atmosphere of ecclesiastical distrust in which for long M. Loisy has been condemned to live.

But, be it understood, this distrust is not her malevolent nor dishonest. It is the common penalty which every tradition exacts of the pioneer who challenges it. And M. Loisy is the boldest of pioneers. He is a pioneer in demanding for historical criticism exactly the same autonomy—i.e., the same right to investigate by its own methods and unhampered by any preconceptions—in the field of Christian origin which by common consent it has secured in all other fields of research. The only exegesis of the New Testament which will be at all trustworthy must be established by the severe conscientiousness of the critical historian, not by the anticipative certainty of the dogmatic theologian. The theologian wants to find his own theology in the Evangelical and Apostolic records, and consequently finds it in unchanging sentences from cover to cover. The historian wants to discover the real contents of those records, and discovers in fact even within their limits a very considerable theological development. The Gospels, in short, were never intended by their authors to be an exact historical account of the life and teaching of Jesus. Their purpose was religious exhortation and encouragement, inspired by the accepted tradition of that life and teaching. They are expressions of faith, issuing from a history which remains in the background as its accepted starting-point, and whose outlines are inevitably modified as the faith expands through contact with actual difficulties. The business of the historian is to disentangle the original fact from the growing transformation to which it has been subjected by a growing faith. This work is necessarily difficult. It must necessarily depend upon the protracted co-operation of historians working freely and solely according to critical method. M. Loisy claims that its general results are now established. For him the first three Gospels offer the data from which the historical fact must be disengaged. The fourth Gospel is purely symbolical, and cannot be used to establish the actual Evangelical facts. Briefly, M. Loisy's conclusions as to the actual teaching of Jesus are that it consisted in preaching the near advent of the Kingdom of Heaven and in proclaiming Himself to His disciples and His judges as the predicted Messiah of Israel. The idea of the actual Church is not even foreshadowed in the Synoptic tradition. That divinity of Christ receives no formal expression in it. But both these conceptions grew, by a kind of spiritual logic, by the logic of faith, out of the teaching of Jesus—the one out of His announcement of the Kingdom, the other out of His witness to Himself as Messiah. Thus M. Loisy holds that the whole sum of Christian theology is a natural development of that minimum of historical fact which the most drastic, because the most conscientious and sincere, criticism of the Gospels still leaves. The basis of Christian faith is historically assured.

M. Loisy, it need hardly be stated, has not written for the simple and the unlearned. He has written primarily for the growing masses of educated believers in every Christian country whose faith has not yet learned to accommodate itself to the practically assured results of critical scholarship as applied to the early Christian records. And in the second place, he has written for the sake of those men of good will whose intellectual sincerity has forced them out of the Christian fold. This fact, however, has not saved him from condemnation. On December 4 five of his works were placed on the list of forbidden books by the Congregation of the Index. This is a merely disciplinary measure to which M. Loisy might easily submit though he has consistently neglected to apply for authorisation for his historical works on the express ground that critical history is outside the scope of a Congregation whose only business it is to guard Christian faith and morals. But a much more serious aspect has been given to his condemnation by a formal decree of the Holy Office, dated December 16th and confirmed next day by Pope Pius X. As one writes this decree has not yet been published, though it is said to condemn as formal heresy certain propositions taken from the Abbé's works. Until its terms are known it is impossible to say what course M. Loisy may be able to take. But this, at least, may be said, that all his friends have the most absolute faith alike in his intellectual sincerity, in his simple courage, and in his spiritual humility and desire for obedience if obedience is at all possible. One other thing is certain, that if the decree of December 16th, 1903, has condemned the method of historical criticism and any of its recognised results the Holy Office has committed itself once more to the obscurantist policy of identifying the eternal faith with the provisional intellectual medium through which it does and must express itself in every age.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia's Reply to Japan.

A CAREFUL PREPARATION.

KOREA'S NEUTRALITY DISAPPROVED.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that it is not expected the reply to Japan will be presented for some days.

It is explained that the Government is inspired with a sincere desire to secure a pacific settlement on a really solid and durable basis and hence the preparation of the reply requires the most careful examination by diplomatic and administrative elements interested.

Reuter wiring from Port Arthur on the 22nd instant says that the bulk of the fleet is being removed from the narrow mouthed harbour and stationed outside in readiness for emergency.

Reuter wiring from Seoul says that the Korean Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that Russia disapproves of the Korean declaration of neutrality.

DISASTER TO AN EXPEDITION.

Prospectors Massacred in East Africa.

A prospecting expedition, under the auspices of the East Africa Syndicate, has been overwhelmed by Turkesanas in the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolph. Several whites were murdered.

"COLONEL" LYNCH RELEASED.

The King's Clemency.

CONCESSION TO IRISH LOYALTY.

Colonel Lynch has been released on a license.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is understood that the King intervened in recognition of the demonstrations of loyalty received during his Majesty's visit to Ireland.

["Colonel" Lynch was convicted of high treason for serving with the Boers and was sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, but it was generally felt that he would be released after the lapse of about two years. This is the period he has now served. Recently Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., addressed a petition to the Home Secretary, pointing out that the visit of the King to the West of Ireland last year had raised hopes that that event would be signalised by the release of "Colonel" Lynch.]

TOWN IN FLAMES.

Seaport Destroyed by Fire.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The town of Aalesund in Norway has been almost completely destroyed by fire and the population of twelve thousand has been rendered homeless.

Owing to the severity of the weather their condition is terrible.

The fishing steamers and smacks in the harbour were also destroyed.

A German cruiser has been ordered to proceed there and the Kaiser has sent an Aide-de-Camp to the scene.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Two German Atlantic liners have gone to Aalsund to afford relief and shelter.

ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST TRANSFERRED.

Disparaging the Greeks.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Signor Silvestrelli, the Italian Minister at Athens, has been appointed Ambassador at Madrid.

Signor Silvestrelli in a recent official report disparaged Greece alleging that the inhabitants were mostly Slavs and Albanians. This caused the greatest indignation in Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

Effect of the Rand Situation.

It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain intended to use the ten million war contribution to redeem War Treasury bills now due and hence his announcement on the 22ad instant of non-remission of taxation.

An International Congress of Botanists will be held in Vienna in June of next year with the object of settling, if possible, the important question of botanical nomenclature. Representatives from the leading botanical societies and establishments of the world are, a "Scotsman" correspondent states, expected to attend, and it has been arranged that, in connection with the Congress, a meeting shall take place of representatives of agricultural experimental stations. Tours will be organised to Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and to other districts which have a special interest for botanists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN DANGER.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Reuter wires from Sofia that news from the frontier states that the Turks are rapidly concentrating numerous troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

The Turkish representative has refused the last few days to vise the passports of Bulgarians going to Turkey.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

Fiji Islands Suffer.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A disastrous hurricane has taken place at Levuka, in the Fiji Islands, in which many lives have been lost and vast damage done to property and shipping.

Suva suffered less severely.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Peninsular, with English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a. m., to-day, and Steamer Australia left for Australia at the same time and date.

A RANGOON DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

A Rangoon telegram, dated the 24th instant, states that the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division has pronounced a decree in the case, in which Mrs. Isabel May Driscoll, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Driscoll, D.S.O., and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, sued for divorce from her husband on the usual grounds.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF PANIC.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 25.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—A gigantic fire has occurred in a twenty-storeyed building at Chicago.

The panic among the 4,000 occupants was terrible and heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Twenty people were hurt.

OUTRAGES AT NICE.

ENGLISHMAN ATTACKED.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that a series of outrages, which have lately been going on at Nice, have just culminated in an Englishman being attacked and robbed.

THE POONA COMMAND.

POONA, JANUARY 25.

Brigadier-General Richardson, C. B., who has been appointed to the Poona District Command, arrived here yesterday evening.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHIEF OF MUDHOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, JANUARY 25.

The auspicious occasion of the investiture of H. H. Malojirao Nanasaheb took place to-day. The whole town was profusely ornamented. The Ruling Chiefs of the S. M. Country, some Kolhapur feudatories, Colonel and Mrs. Ferris, Captains Merewether and Burke and Mrs. Burke, were present at the darbar held this afternoon under gun salutes. The Agent in an eloquent speech traced the Ghorpade family history from the Maharana of Dongarpur. The Bijapur kings he said, conferred the title of Raja as an honour of distinction for bravery in the field upon the Mudhol Chiefs. A touching reference was also made to the late chief. The minority administration under Mr. Bhaskar, and the young Chief's education under the care of the late Chief was praised. The executive work taught by the Agent personally, the necessity of self-reliance, enlargement of mind, and the cultivating of news tastes were impressed upon. The Agent next asked the Chief to come to him for advice and handed the key and khillat.

The Chief, in reply, referred to the death of his brother and parents, and thanked the Political Agent for the kind treatment and the tutors for the fitting education. he received from them. He concluded this speech by thanking the Government and those present. Distribution of attar and pan concluded the darbar.

A congratulatory meeting of the S. M. Chiefs, words of advice from the Miraj Chief, military sports, a state banquet, illumination and fire-works conclude the day's programme.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

There was another large attendance at Harmston's Circus last evening, and the keen interest which has been manifested in the entertainment during the last week was well sustained. The Zoes again received a vociferous ovation for their clever turn, and John Welby Cooke, the jockey, was much applauded both for his riding and the jumping exhibition of his two greyhounds. To-morrow afternoon it should not be forgotten that a matinee will be given, affording the younger generation a good opportunity of witnessing the performance. On Thursday night the programme will be completely changed, and not only will the turns be different but new artistes will appear, among others Rhodesia, the clever sleight-of-hand artiste, giving her first performance in this city. Several other entirely new acts will figure in the programme, which Madame Harmston-Love promises to be the most sensational and most interesting ever given by her Company in Bombay.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRAINING FOR THE GARRISON.

AN EIGHTY-MILES' MARCH.

Last week it was arranged that a series of manœuvres in which the troops of the Bombay Garrison were to participate should be held in the neighbourhood of Bassein Creek. This plan was, however, postponed and instead a forced march was arranged with a view to acquainting the troops with the nature of the country around Bombay. The force which participated in the march was under the command of Captain Nichol, and included 30 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under Lieutenant Strong; 50 men of the Cheshires under Lieutenants Rich, Walker, Sheringham and Taylor; 50 men of the 117th Mahrattas under Lieutenant Manners; and 50 men of the 121st Bombay Pioneers, under Lieutenant Tugwell. Lieutenant Goyle, of the 117th Mahrattas, was in medical charge. The force left Marine Lines on Tuesday last, marched to Santa Cruz where they bivouacked for the night. Subsequently they proceeded to Gohd Bunder, and on Thursday several of the officers embraced the opportunity of sketching Bassein Fort. The march was continued to Borivli and the return journey to Bombay was then commenced, the force arriving in this City on Saturday, having completed a circuit of eighty miles in four days, a very creditable performance. The whole of the troops enjoyed excellent health, and the march has doubtless achieved the purpose for which it was organised. It is expected that the manœuvres will take place next month.

CENTENARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

BIBLE SUNDAY.

It has been decided to celebrate the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society not only by public meetings on its One Hundredth anniversary, March 7th, but also by the observance of March 6th as Universal Bible Sunday. The several convocations, unions and conferences of the Churches in England have publicly and emphatically commended the Society's work and have recommended that Bible Sunday be observed in their respective churches. But the observance will not be limited to the British Isles. The churches of Sweden, Norway and Denmark have all promised to take part and most of the Protestant churches of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland will also join, while the American Bible Society is making successful efforts to secure a like result in the United States. It is hoped that in every Christian country the whole mass of the people may be induced to unite in this great festival, and thus bear testimony to the responsibility which they admit in being members of Christian nations. To this end the Committee of the Bible Society is inviting the civil authorities to take part, and as a first step it has petitioned His Majesty the King through the Archbishop of Canterbury, to attend, accompanied by the Queen, the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Bible Sunday. Their Majesties have graciously signified their intention of being present so that the service at St. Paul's will be in a large sense of a national character. Here in Bombay, it is intended to invite his Majesty's representatives to be present at the service in St. Thomas' Cathedral when the new Bishop of Bombay who, with the Archbishops and Bishops in England approves the suggestion of a "Universal Bible Sunday," will preach the sermon.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

Last night the Stanley Opera Company added another to its successes in Bombay by the performance of the 'Pirates of Penzance." There was again a crowded house and the audience was enthusiastically appreciative. The pretty music was altogether admirably rendered, the choruses being especially successful. Miss Flo Nightingale was in excellent voice, and achieved a very great success in the part of Mabel, her singing quite capturing the house. Her performance last night was certainly one of the best she has done in Bombay, and the applause she received was unstinted. Miss Fanny Stanley, too, as Ruth was highly successful, her singing and excellent acting contributing greatly to the success of the piece. Mr. Edwin Phillips who played Frederick (the apprentice) sang very well, and Mr. Frank Peachey, the Pirate King, was in much better voice than on the opening night, the music suiting him admirably. Mr. Harry Neville scored one of the chief successes of the evening as the Major General. Mr. Willis Driscoll was a most humorous Sergeant of Police, and Mr. Cecil Franks did well as the Pirate's Lieutenant. Misses Dolly Childs, Blanche Clements, and Lillian Geddes on the occasions when they came to the front showed that they can sing charmingly. The audience enjoyed the production throughout, and the performance has undoubtedly increased the reputation of the Company.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

The Christmas camps, of which there were several in this district, were successful in everything; but the sport was nowhere very good. At one of the camps Mr. Rothfeld, I.C.S., became engaged to Mrs. Clifton Sclater, the widow of Commander Sclater, R.N., who was lost with his vessel the "Condon," some two years back. The marriage will take place early this summer in England.

The last week has been a gay one in Ahmedabad. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin in command, have been here in camp by the Sabarmati. I have succeeded in combining business with pleasure in an altogether commendable way. From the military point of view the most important event in the week was the sham fight on Friday, in which all the troops in Ahmedabad, both Regulars and Volunteers, were engaged. General Sir James Willcocks was present and was, it is understood, favourably impressed with the way things were done.

Social functions began on Wednesday when the 109th Native Infantry were "at home" at the Gymkhana. On Thursday the officers of the 1st Battery, R. F. A., which is leaving us shortly, and the detachment of the Cheshire Regiment, gave a successful little gymkhana on the Maidan. This was followed in the evening by a ladies' dinner in the Volunteer Camp. The Volunteer Ball in the Railway Institute on Friday night, was well patronised. The week closed with sports in the Volunteer Camp which went off without a hitch. It is a matter for regret that the Volunteers' visits here are not more frequent.

THE P. & O. S. S. MARMORA.

Arrangements will be made for affording the public an opportunity of viewing the new P. and O. steamer Marmora at No. 12 Berth, Victoria Docks, on Saturday next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. A small charge of eight annas for each visiter will be levied and the proceeds will be given to the Gocouldas Tejpal Nursing Home. Tickets for admission can be obtained at the P. & O. Office only.

An expedition consisting of three coloumns, is at present traversing the hitherto unexplored territories of the British Colony of Southern Nigeria. The officers in command are Colonel Montanaro, Major Mackenzie and Captain Hogg.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

RATEPAYERS' GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The ratepayers of Bombay City again tasted the sweets of an electoral franchise yesterday and it was a day of much bustle and excitement in civic annals. From an early hour, the candidates were alert, and their canvassers were going round in different quarters to remind the ratepayers qualified to vote of their assurances to come to the polling-booths and register their votes before the polling officers. Each candidate had, according to his resources, engaged a number of conveyances to take the voters to the polling-booths, each conveyance bearing a placard with the name of the candidate conspicuously displayed thereon. After the votes had been registered before the polling officers, the voters were conveyed back to their residences in the carriages engaged by the candidates.

This was the twelfth ratepayers' election since the constitution of the Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1888. The Corporation consists of 72 councillors instead of 64 members under the old Act. It was exactly thirty-one years ago, namely in the year 1873, when the ratepayers of the City first tasted the sweets of an electoral franchise and when neither the framers of the Act nor the electorate itself could have formed an adequate conception of the great developments that have since manifested themselves. The honour of a seat on the Corporation of a City, the annual revenues of which have swelled up to over a crore of rupees, is considered a great civic boon at the disposal of the ratepayers to confer. At the first introduction of municipal self-government, the ratepayers did not show much personal interest in the experiment, and they could with difficulty be educated to appreciate the value of the franchise. In the beginning, the elections took place biennially instead of triennially as at present. The first general election took place in the year 1873; the second in 1875; and the time for a third general election fell due in July, 1877. Owing, however, to a serious flaw discovered in the Act, at the eleventh hour, the elections had to be postponed. The flaw was so serious that the very existence of the Corporation was jeopardised. It was admitted to be "functus officio," and business was at a stand-still. The Legislature then gave the Municipality timely assistance; and matters were set right as expeditiously as was possible under circumstances. Owing, however, to the contretemps, the third general election could not be held till October, 1878. The fourth general election took place in November, 1880. Another Act was passed in 1883 to alter the Municipal year from the 1st January to the date of the official year, the 1st April, and the Corporation had therefore its period of office extended to the 31st March, 1882. It was enacted at the same time that three, instead two, years should be the period of the existence of future corporations. Thus the fifth general election took place in 1883; and the sixth in 1886. The seventh general election took place, under the new law, in January, 1889, when the new Municipal Act of 1888 had come into force. By this Act, the Corporation consists of 72 councillors instead of 64 as under the old Act. Of these 72 councillors, thirty-six are elected by the qualified rate-payers of the city; sixteen by the Justices of the Peace; two by Fellows of the Bombay University; two more by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; while the remaining sixteen are appointed by Government. In January, 1892, the eighth general election took place; the ninth, in January, 1895; the tenth, in January, 1898; and the eleventh, in January, 1901. Since the election of 1889 the Municipal Act now in force has introduced the cumulative system of voting, under which a voter is entitled to register for any of the candidates as many votes as there are seats in the ward, or apportion them among the candidates as he pleases. The qualifications of a voter under the Act are—that he should be enrolled in the Municipal election roll as a voter of the ward for which such election is held? That he should reside in or be the owner of some building or land in the ward, on the electoral roll of which his name is registered; that he should be assessed to the general tax or the tax on vehicles and animals at a rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum; and that he should be twenty-one years' of age. All graduate of Universities in India or in the United Kingdom, whose names have been registered on the election roll, are qualified to vote at the rate-payers' elections. The same qualifications extend to females as to males.

There was not much of animation at the polling booths in the early part of the forenoon, and the polling-officers had an easy time of it until a later hour. The Municipal Commissioner visited the polling booths and satisfied himself that the election arrangements were working smoothly. For the purposes of the election, the City had been divided into seven wards :—A, Fort Ward, with a population of 91,323 and 1,126 voters; B, Mandvi Ward, with a population of 1,30,045 and 1,325 voters; C, Bhuleshwar Ward, with a population of 1,55,256 and 2,212 voters; D, Girgaum Ward, with a population of 77,410 and 1,604 voters; E, Byculla Ward, with a population of 180,871 and 1,084 voters; F, Parel Ward, with a population of 68,127 and 262 voters; and G, Mahim War, with a population of 72,974 and 351 voters. Thus out of a population of 7,76,006, there were in all 7,964 voters, of whom 837 were graduates, and the rest qualified ratepayers. Besides these, there are 516 Justices of the Peace and 171 Fellows of the University, who are entitled to return sixteen and two councillors respectively, making a grand total of 8,651 voters, exclusive of the Chamber of Commerce who also return two councillors. Of these 8,651 voters, there are 666 Europeans, 236 Portuguese and Eurasians, 101 Jews, Armenians and Japanese, 3,231 Hindus, 2,298 Parsees, 2,111 Mahomedans, and 5 Chinese. The total voters in 1898 were 8,884; in 1901, the number of voters rose to 9,865, while this year there is a falling-off of 1,214 voters.

The arrangements at the four polling stations were satisfactory and complete. Spacious mandaps in parallel rows were erected, in which, on one side, were placed boxes and desks for the polling officers; and in the other accommodation was provided for the candidates and their supporters. Some of the candidates had pitched tents for their own use, in which their supporters were treated to slight refreshments. The superintending polling officers were as follows :—Fort Ward, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector; Mandvi Ward, Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant; Girgaum Ward, Mr. W. Pearson, Revenue and Refund Officer; and Parel Ward Mr. Anandrao W. Shete, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

As there was no contest in the Bhuleshwar, Byculla and Mahim Wards this year, the candidates were, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, declared duly elected members of the new Corporation, which comes into existence on the 1st April next. There were contested elections only in four, out of the seven wards, namely, in the Fort, Mandvi, Girgaum, and Parel Wards; their polling places being, for the Fort, on the Esplanade opposite the Esplanade High School, Waudby Road; for the Mandvi Ward on the Esplanade, between the Municipal Office and Presidency Police Court; for the Girgaum Ward, on the play-ground of the Proprietary School, Gowalia Tank Road; and for the Parel Ward at the Dadar Ward Office, near the Dadar station of the G. I. P. Railway. There were eight candidates for the six seats in the Fort Ward; ten candidates for the eight seats in the Mandvi Ward; seven candidates for the five seats in the Girgaum Ward; and three candidates for the two seats in the Parel Ward.

The elections commenced at 9 a.m., and closed precisely at 6 p.m. In former years, the votes registered in favour of the candidates were allowed to be given in approximate numbers to the reporters of the Press by each of the polling officers, but for this election a distinct veto had been placed on the previous practice. The results of the elections cannot, therefore, be announced until they are officially declared after the Municipal Commissioner has made a formal enquiry into the objected and rejected votes and adjudicated upon them. The following are particulars of yesterday's elections :—

A Fort Ward.—Six Seats.

Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, who had abundant experience at former elections was the superintending polling officer, who was assisted by ten polling clerks and ten issuing clerks. There were eight candidates for the six seats in this ward, namely, Mr. Kahandas Keshavdas, Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Mr. Framji Dorabji Framji Panday, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, Mr. Nanabhai Nasarwanji Saher, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Mr. Nawroji Jehangir Gamalia, and Dr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia. The voting commenced at 9 o'clock languidly, but after an hour became brisk, and continued so till noonday. There was a lull between 1 and 3 p. m. but the polling assumed an animated aspect between 4 and 6 p. m. Several Parsee ladies and a number of European gentlemen came to the polling booths in this ward. There were very few challenged and objected votes. At the close of the poll, the supporters of Mr. N. J. Gamalia, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. D. E Watcha, and Mr. Kahandas Keshavdas were said to believe that their nominees were very likely to be among the successful candidates.

B (Mandvi) Ward.—Eight Seats.

For the eight seats allotted to this ward the following ten candidates had come forward :—(1) Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, merchant; (2) Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar, contractor; (3) Mr. Sarafali Mamuji, merchant and commission agent; (4) Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola Kadurbhoy, barrister at-law; (5) Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy Haji, managing clerk to Messrs. Thakordas and Co, solicitors; (6) Dr. A. G. Viegas, L. M. and S.; (7) Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik, L. M. and S; (8) Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Shah, merchant; (9) Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meishri, LL. B.; and (10) Dr. Shavakshah Byramji Mehta, L.M. and S. The polling office for this ward was in a shamiana put up between the Municipal Offices and the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. W. E. Waite was the superintending polling officer and he was assisted by Mr. L. W. Michael and forty polling clerks. Several small refreshment booths had been provided by the candidates for their electors. All the candidates were present at the polling office long before 9 o'clock in the morning and were busy throughout the day conducting the voters to the shamiana on their alighting from the conveyances specially sent out for them. There was much excitement about the polling booth throughout the day but nothing unusual happened. The competition was very keen and would have been much more still, but for the retirement of Dr. Viegas, three days ago. Dr. Viegas, it may be remembered since he began to take part in the civic affairs, has been returned by this ward at the head of the poll. On this occasion he having elected to be returned by the Justices has retired. Of the remaining nine candidates, the first seven seek election Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola and Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy have rendered valuable services, and it is gratifying to note that the former gentleman has headed the poll. It was Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy who questioned the validity of the last election in this ward and succeeded in setting it aside on the ground of personation. The many defects that were brought to light during the inquiry were subsequently remedied by the Commissioner and the whole election roll was revised.

The Mandvi Ward according to the last census, contains a population of 1,30,045 persons, while the number of enrolled voters is 1,325. Of these voters there are 14 Europeans; 5 Portuguese, 29 Jews, Armenians and Japanese; 469 Hindus; 39 Parsis; 760 Mahomedans and 2 Chinese. There are about 150 lady voters in this ward, of whom a few came to the polling booth to exercise their right of franchise. There was not a single purdah lady to be seen near the polling office during the day. In order to avoid the trouble and expense of a contested election, one of the new candidates Dr. Shavakshah B. Mehta was requested to retire in consideration of a good round sum, but that young gentleman refused the offer and stuck fast to his gun. He has however, the least chance of being returned. The polling was in full swing for two hours in the morning Then there was a temporary lull; but as the afternoon wore on matters began to wear a lively appearance. By 4 o'clock all the candidates had secured sufficient number of votes, except Dr. Naik and Dr. Mehta, and the tie remained between these two for a time. Within an hour Dr. Naik improved and was declared to be secure. In consequence of an order from the Commissioner not to declare the results of the poll, the exact number of votes secured by each candidate was not available. However the order in which the candidates stood at the close of the poll might be taken as follows :—(1) Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, (2) Mr. Sarafali Mamuji, (3) Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Shah, (4) Mr. Karamali Pirbhoy Haji, (5) Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, (6) Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meishri, (7) Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, (8) Dr. D. B. Naik and (9) Dr. Shavakshah B. Mehta.

D Girgaum Ward—Five Seats.

The election for the D Girgaum Ward was very keenly contested. The Ward has a population of 77,410 and of these the voters number 1,604. Of the voters there are 95 European, 33 Eurasians and Portuguese, 12 Jews, Armenians and Japanese, 724 Hindus, 625 Parsees, and 112 Mahomedans. These include 399 graduates. Mr. W. Pearson, the revenue and refund officer, Bombay Municipality, was the polling officer, and he was assisted by about thirty clerks. The seven candidates who contested for the five seats allotted to the Ward were :—Dr. K E. Dadachanji, the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. Manordas Tribhowandas, and Mr. Khurshedji Nowroji Shroff. At the initial stages of the polling the voting showed an even tendency, but later on in the day the chances of Mr. Shroff became so small that at the concluding stage he had practically to retire. The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who was away from Bombay, had also to suffer in consequence of his absence. The result was that at the end of the day a keen competition took place between Sir Bhalchandra on one side and Mr. Manordas Tribhowandas and Dr. C. Fernandes on the other. However, it is believed that Dr. Fernandes has managed to pull through and either Sir Bhalchandra Krishna or Mr. Manordas Tribhowandas will have to go, though the chances appear more in favour of the latter. The order in which the other candidates stand may be taken as follows :—The Hon'ble Mr. H.S. Dikshit, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, and Dr. D. Fernandes.

F Parel Ward.—Two Seats.

For the two seats allotted to this ward there were three candidates who hotly contested. The election was held in the ward office, near the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, where temporary booths were erected for the accommodation of the clerks and canvassers of the voters. Mr. Anandrao Waman Shete was in charge of the polling office and he was assisted by three polling officers and three receiving clerks. The candidates were Mr. Khurshedji Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Mahomedbhoy K. Ibrahim and Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Battliwala. The former two sought re-election while Dr. Batliwala was a new competitor. According to the census returns of 1903-04, the Parel Ward contains a population of 68,127 persons, of whom 262 are registered voters. There are 15 Europeans, 9 Portuguese, 2 Jews, 106 Hindoos, 87 Parsees and 43 Mahomedans; among them being 15 graduates and 32 lady voters. The polling commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 6 o'clock in the evening. There was great bustle and excitement during the day. Scores of carriages with the names of the candidates in bold letters were seen driving the electors to the polling office. Over a hundred and fifty voters exercised their franchise and the approximate results of the polling were as under :—Mr. Mahomedbhai K. Ibrahim, 153 votes; Dr. Shavaksha S. Battliwala, 112 votes; and Mr. K N. Wadia, 53 votes. At the conclusion of the polling the two successful candidates—Mr. Mahomedbhai Ibrahim and Dr. S. S. Battliwala—were decorated with floral wreaths by their friends and they left the place amidst loud cheers of the assembly.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the German Emperor has arranged to leave in February for the south. He will cruise about the Mediterranean for about two months, and is not expected back at Potsdam before May. It is not impossible that he will visit Egypt during that time, as well as many other places of interest. He is now in excellent health again, and speaks in his usual tone of voice. He has consented to be present on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's death, Jan. 22, at St. George's Anglican Church at the unveiling of brasses in the chancel erected to the memory of the Queen and of her daughter, the late Empress Frederick.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL FIFTEENS.

NEW POLO RULES.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Football, to-morrow, will be played under very different conditions to those which held sway last Saturday. Then, in spite of the thaw which set in during the morning the majority of the grounds were terribly hard, and scientific football was practically impossible. To-morrow, however, the conditions will be altogether different. The frost has entirely disappeared, and although in some cases the ground may be a little soft, these conditions are much more as they should be for footer. There is another big list of League matches to be decided to-morrow. Indeed, nearly all the clubs connected with the Football League and the Southern League are engaged every Saturday afternoon up to February 6, when the competition proper for the English Cup commences. Then teams from each of the Leagues are pitted against one another, so that the Leagues' matches fixed for that day will have to take a back seat. So far as Londoners are concerned, the Southern League contest is naturally of more interest than the competitions in the two divisions of the Football League, although the struggle for supremacy in each case is full of interest. Last week Luton, by defeating Southampton, went to the head of affairs in the Southern League, a position to which they are undoubtedly entitled. They are the only side in the three competitions who have not yet suffered defeat, and although of the sixteen games played ten only have been won, they have always been able to stave off defeat, and now, with twenty-six points to their credit, they are two in front of their nearest attendant, Southampton, and, in addition, have no fewer than three games in hand. On this showing therefore, Luton are in a most favourable position, and unless something very unexpected happens, they will take a lot of moving from their prominent place. This is somewhat different to their fate last season, for then they own only ten out of thirty games, and lost thirteen, with the result that they occupied the tenth berth in the order of merit. To-morrow Londoners will have an opportunity of seeing the undefeated, as they come to Fulham, where they meet the local team. Fulham's record is not such a good one as their supporters had hoped for at the beginning of the season, for to date they have won only three games out of fifteen. On these figures they can have little chance of defeating Luton, even though they will be at home. Naturally this will be something in their favour; but it is doubtful whether the Fulhamites are good enough to take sufficient advantage of it. In any case, Luton should have little difficulty in winning; if they fail to it will be for the simple reason that they have added another to their list of drawn games, for which they appear to have such a strong partiality. Southampton have a fairly comfortable task on hand, as they receive a visit from New Brompton. As the latter are at the bottom of the table, it is difficult to see what chance they have against the Saints.

The struggle between the first half-dozen clubs in the First Division of the League, has been exciting from the commencement of the season. Sheffield United and Manchester City have occupied first place in the table alternately, while Sheffield Wednesday, Aston Villa, Newcastle United, Everton, and Sunderland can all be said to be well in the running for championship honours. At the present, Sheffield United are the occupants of the premier position, with three more points than any of their rivals. The leaders had a narrow squeak last Saturday, when Small Heath visited and all but defeated them. The United will have to show much better form to-morrow if they wish to place a victroy to their credit for Everton who they visit, are a dangerous side. Manchester City and Derby County meet on the ground of the last-named club. On paper, of course the game looks good for the City; but Derby County may aptly be described as a team of surprises, and if they win to-morrow it would not cause an immense surprise. Sheffield Wednesday are hardly likely to suffer defeat, for Liverpool, on form, cannot be compared with them. The Sheffielders have the advantage of playing at home, so this increases their chances of success. A game that will probably prove as great an attraction as any is that between West Bromwich Albion and Aston Villa at West Bromwich. The home side have fallen upon evil days, and unless they are careful may find themselves in the Second Division next season. The Villans on the other hand, are going very strong, and are already looked upon by some as the winners of the championship. It is therefore somewhat difficult to see what chance the Albion have of success. True, West Bromwich will be at home, and this may help them a little, but it is not likely to be sufficient to save them from defeat. Interest in Second Division contest is confined principally to the doings of the two leading clubs, Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal. It continues to be a toss-up as to which club will ultimately win the championship. True, it is somewhat early yet to regard the competition as all over, but the two clubs mentioned have gained such a big lead over all their rivals that unless something very extraordinary happens, the championship must ultimately go to one or the other. Of the two, Preston North End have a slightly harder task to-morrow than the Arsenal, inasmuch as the former have to go away, while Woolwich are at home to Gainsborough Trinity. The North Enders visit Chesterfield. Both the leading clubs, however, should win, so that the table is not likely to undergo any change as the result of to-morrow's matches—at least, so far as the two leaders are concerned.

In the early days of Rugby Internationals, selection committees were quite unknown, and these arbiters of football fate for the individual, vaguely but respectfully described as "the selectors," had yet to be. In those old and simple days each county captain was permitted to bring "down" or "up" to the scene of action such prominent players in his district as he might think fit to select. An international cap thus sometimes went by favour, though it must be added that the personal method of selecting sides rarely resulted in disaster to England. Possibly the sides of those early days, not to mention those more regularly and formally selected sides of a later date, might have fared quite as badly as most English fifteens of the past decade of elaborate trials, if their opponents had been of the same calibre as the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish fifteens, of the past ten years. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that there is a lack of system shown in the selection of English teams. In the first place too much regard is paid to the individual, and a side is built up without any very apparent attention being given to the homogeneous character of the resulting team. Wales was the first of the four countries to introduce the principle of conditional selection with a view to securing combination. The great aim of the Welsh selectors has always been to secure the best side, not the best congeries of good players. Thus when the Welsh selectors picked a pair of halves they made it a stipulation that if the one could not play, then another pair should take their place. This is obviously the proper plan when a number of pairs used to each other's play are available. On the same principle Wales selects and arranges her other reserves, each man being picked, not so much on his merits as an individual player as on his power to combine with those already selected. Wales would not hesitate if necessary to rearrange her team, and even to bring in new men if the detections from the side originally selected were not made good without sacrifice of cohesion by the reserves. This seems to suggest the proper plan. Every side should be held to be merely a provisional selection, the proviso being that all originally selected play. For example, the alternative to Simpson and Brettargh as a wing should not have been merely Elliot as a reserve in Simpson's place, but a new wing, McEvedy and O'Brien. This might be hard on the individual, but as the aim is to get the best side and the best possible combination the individual must be sacrificed.

Hitherto the opposite principle has obtained, and whatever may be said of the selection of the team as a whole, the reserves have almost always been chosen on their individual merits. All teams should be provisional. This course would involve no risk if those who may be chosen are warned of the possibility, and hence keep themselves in condition.

Although a "county club," the Eden Park Polo Club, at Beckenham, in Kent, gains much by its proximity to the Metropolis, and the programme of its seventh annual season gives promise of much interesting play. The club has two polo grounds—one of them second to none in the country—and both, it is announced by Mr. F. C. Nash, the manager, will be ready for practice on Saturday, April 2; while the opening day proper will be April 30, when a members' tournament will be played. From that date up to August both grounds will be open for play on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. An Eden Park team will visit Ranelagh on May 23, Hurlingham on June 16, and Eochamton on July 9 and 11, to oppose the home clubs, and they also have a match against the Magpies at Rochampton on May 30, while other "out matches will be arranged against the R.A. (at Charlton Park), Kingsbury, and the Crystal Palace on dates to suit these clubs. Some of the home matches at Beckenham will be against the R.A. (Woolwich) Royal, Horse Guards, 1st Life Guards, R.A. Subalterns and Wanderers', Hundley Cross, and stock Exchange terms. The following polo clubs have also promised to send teams to Eden Park during the season:—Hurlingham, Ranelagh, London (Crystal Palace), Kingsbury (Middlesex), Worcester Park (Surrey) and Tiverton Devon. The South-Eastern Division ties of the County Cup tournament will be decided at Eden Park as usual, July 5, 7 and 9 having been reserved for them. Eden Park had a very strong team in 1901 and 1902, when, they won the County Cup twice in succession; but last year they were badly beaten in the final by the Blackmore Vale representative, among whom was Mr. John Hargreaves, sometime of the 15th Hussars' polo team, and now Master of the Blackmore Vale Foxhounds. Mr. Hargreaves, by the way, is a keen motorist, and has been chosen as one of the three candidates who will drive for England in this year's Gordon Bennett Cup race. Another tournament that will be played at Eden Park is that for the cup presented by Sir Thomas Dewar, in which there will be a sealed handicap on the American system. The tournament for the Eden Park Open Challenge Cup will be played during the week ending July 30. It is open to any team containing not more than two recent-form list players, and is at present held by Handley Cross, a team composed of the brothers H. and F. Rich, Mr. F. O. Ellison and Mr. F. J. Mackey, a well-known American player, who has recently become the tenant of Houghton Hall, Lord Cholmondeley's country house.

An important meeting of the Hurlingham Polo Committee was held last Tuesday, with Lord Valentia in the chair, when several alterations and additions to the Hurlingham rules and regulations of polo were passed, the rules being rearranged and much simplified by the codification together of the various penalties, and the free use of sideheads for the purposes of ready reference. The following are some of the addition:—"Any pony not under control will be ordered off the ground. In the event of a player riding dangerously or using his stick dangerously, the other side shall be allowed a free hit at the ball from a spot sixty yards from the goal line of the side failing, all the latter being behind their back line, but not between their goal-posts. When two players are riding abreast, no player shall strike at the ball over or under the body or across the legs of an adversary's pony, the penalty for doing so being a free hit at the ball from where it was when the foul took place, none of the fouling side to be within twenty yards of the ball, or optionally, making the fouling side hit off from their own goal, with their opponents at least thirty yards from the back line. But it is pointed out that a player who deliberately rides his pony up to an adversary who is in possession of and striking at the ball, or who deliberately rides his pony over the ball to prevent and adversary striking at it, does so at his own risk. Should a player break or drop his stick, he may in future borrow one from one of his own side, but if he is dismounted he is not allowed to interfere in the game. A new stiff penalty is provided for disregarding or questioning the decisions and injunctions of the umpire—namely, the warning off the ground for the remainder of the match of the offender, no substitute being allowed to take his place. Another new penalty is that in event of unnecessary delay in hitting out the ball, the umpire shall call on the offending side to hit out at once: if the Umpire's request is not complied with he shall bowl in the ball underhand, at the spot where the ball crossed the back line at right angles to the goal line or the goal line produced, as hard as possible. In this case the penalty for an off side shall not be claimed against the attacking side should no one of the defending side be between them and the goal line produced, or behind that line. Finally, the playing of a pony that has not been registered in accordance with the Hurlingham rules of measurement will in future entail the disqualification of the team offending.

So far this season, hunting people have not had a great deal to complain of in regard to the weather, for though the heavy rains of the late autumn rendered the land much too heavy for comfortable riding, yet sport has actually been stopped on only a few occasions by frost or fog. In this respect November and December have compared very favourably with the opening months of previous seasons, and followers of hounds generally will hope that no long-continued spell of frost in the new year will occur to mar that which at present bids fair to be an unusually open winter. There is another feature of the current season upon which hunting folk may congratulate themselves—there have been very few resignations of Masterships. January and February are the months when impending changes are officially announced, but many Masters hand in their resignations as early as they have determined upon retiring, each by so doing giving his hunt committee plenty of time in which to search around for a successor. Last season the North Staffordshire, the Southdown, the Wilton, the Teme Valley, the Cotswold, the Atherstone, the Craven, the Cambridgeshire, and the Exmoor were among the hunts whose Masters had announced their intention of relinquishing office before the end of 1902. This season the only resignations which have been notified up to the end of the year have been those of Mr. Penn C. herbrooke from the Mastership of the Sinnington Hounds in Yorkshire, and Mr. N. C. Cockburn from the Mastership of the Blankney Hounds in Lincolnshire, while a Master is also needed by the Craven Hounds, though in this case there has been no actual resignation, because Mr. W. H. Dunn, who has done so much for the pack, is only officiating as acting Master under the Hunt Committee. There seems very good reason, therefore, to predict that the hunt changes in April next will be fewer than usual. As we write news comes from the North that this is to be the Duke of Leeds's last season in the Mastership of the Bedal Hounds. His Grace succeeded Major Dent in the control of the pack in 1898, and his resignation will be greatly regretted in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise being brisk in the Bombay Presidency. The barometer is above normal over nearly the whole country but especially in the north.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in the south and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 0° in excess of normal at Khandwa and the minimum from 7° to 10° at Bijapur, Amednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Deesa. The maximum varies from 92° at Surat to 67° at Lahore and the minimum from 42° at Sirsa to 76° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere except in Ceylon.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine but strong northerly winds are blowing in Ceylon and the South Coromandel Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A GREAT CIVILIAN.

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION OF SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

(BY H. M. BIRDWOOD.)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Thereafter he was placed on special duty for the purpose of reforming the system for the manufacture and sale of native spirits and opium, which was of long standing, and was quite incompatible with the rightful collection of the revenue. Native spirits were manufactured by small distillers under no adequate supervision, and even by private persons, and drunkenness had increased in some parts of the Presidency to an appalling extent. Sir Charles Pritchard's policy was to confine the manufacture of spirits to a few selected places where it could be duly guarded, to raise excise duty to the highest rate possible without stimulating secret manufacture, to reduce the number of retail shops, and to levy high licence fees upon them, to give the right to sell only to contractors of known probity, working under conditions ingeniously contrived so as to give them a direct pecuniary interest, not only in assisting to put down illicit manufacture and sale by unauthorised persons to the detriment of, their monopoly, but also in taking care that only licit liquor should be sold under the cover of their licences. Measures were also taken to bring under control the material from which the spirit was manufactured, such as the sweet succulent flowers of the "Mhowa" tree (Bassia latifolia), and the juice of various species of palms, familiarly known as "toddy." These measures were bitterly resented by the owners of trees; but the interests of popular sobriety and of the Excise revenue prevailed.

And then there was the further problem presented by opium. Owing to the high rate of duty levied by the Government, the smuggling of opium was very profitable, and the licences granted for the sale of the licit drug were used, even to a greater extent than in the case of spirits, to cover dealings in opium which had paid no duty. Another difficulty lay in the privilege enjoyed by many Native States bordering upon British territory of importing opium free of British duty for consumption within their own limits. The quantities so imported were greatly in excess of their real requirements, and the excess was disposed of to British subjects in British districts. All such difficulties were overcome by Sir Charles Pritchard, who arranged for the supply to the public of opium brought from factories under careful supervision and under regulations similar to those adopted in the case of spirits, and succeeded, after prolonged and delicate negotiations with the Native States, in enlisting their co-operation and so reducing facilities for smuggling. Their systems of control and rates of duty were made conformable to those in British territory and the supplies of duty-free opium were restricted within reasonable limits; and where the character of the boundary-line rendered it possible, the opening of opium or spirit shops within a certain distance of the border was prohibited. In recognition of the success which had so far attended his efforts, Sir Charles Pritchard was appointed, in 1831, to the chief control of all Excise matters throughout the Presidency, with the title of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari* and he was then in a position to effectually complete his reforms.

It has been estimated that the additional revenue secured in the Bombay Presidency by the substitution of licit for illicit consumption of articles subjected to duty and generally by the reforms instituted by Sir Charles Pritchard, exceeded annually the whole of the land revenue derived by the Peshwa from the territory conquered from him in 1818—that is from the greater part of the Bombay Presidency. A comparison of certain revenue receipts in the Bombay Presidency will perhaps best explain the financial results of Sir Charles Pritchard's administration of the Salt and Excise Departments. In 1873-74 the revenue from salt in the whole Presidency, including Sind, amounted to Rs. 73,47,770. In 1887-88 it amounted to Rs. 174,51,370. From excise the revenue in the earlier year amounted to Rs. 31,33,491, and in 1887-88 to Rs. 94,05,880. The aggregate revenue under both heads advanced therefore, from Rs. 109,81,260 to Rs. 269,17,250; or, if expressed in English money, at the present rate of exchange, from £732,084 to £1,794,483. The increase of £1,062,399 represents an advance, in fourteen years, of 145 per cent. on the revenue of 1873-74. This was surely such an amplification of an "estate" in "means and fortune," as implied in the author's possession of administrative ability of a very high order, and there is ground for believing that it was accompanied by a considerable reduction in the consumption of intoxicants. If that was so, the policy which induced it was more than justified.

In 1857 Sir Charles Pritchard was appointed to the highest executive office under the Government of Bombay—the Commissionership in Sind—which he held till his appointment, two years afterwards, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, to the Bombay Council. The Province of Sind has prospered greatly since its conquest, in 1843, by Sir Charles Napier, who was its first British ruler, and organised a regular civil administration throughout the province, put down every form of oppression that had been practised upon the people by the soldiery under the military despotism of the Talpars, and subdued the robber tribes on the northern frontier who had become utterly lawless during the period of licence following the Afghan War. His wise and beneficent administration has been continued down to the present day by a succession of able and sympathetic Commissioners and by an efficient staff of district officers, associated with them who were chosen mainly, during the earlier years of our rule, from the Indian Army and the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Public works of the first importance have been vigorously promoted, municipal institutions, markets, hospitals, and dispensaries have been established, education has been extended, justice duly and regularly administered, order maintained, and life and property have been protected and the increase of population has been very great. The seaports of Karachi, which was acquired by us in 1839 has been described as then "a miserable little harbour," with a population of 10,000. The population now amounts to 136,000. The sea-borne foreign and coasting trade concentrated at Karachi is now worth £10,0 0 000 a year, and there is considerable external trade with Afganistan, Baluchistan, and Seistan. Though Sir Charles Pritchard was only two years in Sind the part he took in its development will not soon be forgotten. He began with the Salt and Excise Department, which he reformed on the lines on which he had proceeded in the older districts of the Presidency, and with like results. The claims of education also were not overlooked, for he interested himself in the foundation of the Sind Arts College and of a High School for Mahomedans, who, though forming 77 per cent. of the population of Sind, have been slow to take advantage of the educational facilities offered by the Government. The number of Hindus in public offices in Sind has always exceeded that of Mahomedans, who are now, however, taking a more prominent part in the work of administration. But it was by the development of irrigation and the improvement of communications, that Sir Charles Pritchard's tenure of office as Commissioner will on longest be remembered. The enlargement of the area watered by canals has always been a matter of vital necessity, for the rainfall is scanty in Sind, which occupies a neutral zone between two extensive monsoon areas and derives no appreciable supply of rain from either. The average rainfall for the Karachi district does not exceed three inches in the year, and this is a higher rate than in any other district in Sind. In some places there is no rain for two or three years successively, and then there is a whole season's fall in two or three days. For agricultural purposes, however, all such defects and irregularities are made good by the waters of the Indus on all lands which can be reached by irrigation; and it has been the constant aim of Commissioners and district officers and engineers so to control and distribute the annual inundations of the Indus that its overflow may be applied as completely as may be to the public use and service. During the past twenty years this policy has been steadily pursued, and a large amount of capital has been invested. For instance, on the perennial Jamrao Canal, in the Hyderabad district, a sum of more than £490,000 has been spent. The idea of this canal was suggested many years ago, but Sir Charles Pritchard revived the idea and made definite proposals for giving effect to it. A small section of this canal yielded £2,000 in the first year after it was opened. On its completion, three years ago, the experiment was made by Sir Evan James, late Commissioner in Sind, of colonising some of the lands brought within the influence of the canal with cultivators from the congested districts of the Punjaub—Baluchis Marwaris Cutchis, and others. The experiment has succeeded beyond all anticipations, the area brought under cultivation in three years having amounted to about 600 square miles. The total expenditure on canals to the present time has not been much less than £2,000,000, and the total mileage of completed canals is more than 6500 miles. The navigable channels extend to 1794 miles. These measures have stimulated cultivation, and there has been a most desirable increase of population in an underpeopled country.

And then as regards railways in Sind, it is clear that their importance, whether for purposes of communication, or the development of trade or the strengthening of defence, must be measured by the obvious importance of the geographical position of Sind and the necessity for protecting Karachi in every possible way. To Sir Charles Pritchard is due the credit of the scheme for the construction of a railway eastwards from Hyderabad, which now brings Karachi into direct communication by rail, by way of Hyderabad, Shadipalli and Dhoro-naro, with the railway system of Rajputana and, through it with Bombay, the United Provinces, and Northern Bengal. The first section of this railway, which traverses the great desert of Rajputana, was commenced shortly after he left Sind. The completion of this connecting link was advocated by him after he became a member of the Government of India in 1892, and was finally sanctioned by Sir Arthur Trevor, who was his successor in office, as Commissioner in Sind, as a member of the Viceroy's Council.

As Revenue Member of the Bombay Government, first as a colleague of Lord Reay and then of Lord Harris, Sir Charles Pritchard is known to have promoted various salutary measures; but it is sufficient here to refer to the part he took in formulating the policy of the Government in regard to forests and the interest of people living in or near forest tracts. The unceasing conflict of interests between officers charged with the duties of forest conservancy and poor cultivators, who, with their ancestors, had depended for centuries on forest produce both for subsistence and for manure for their fields, had led to endless difficulties; but these were met by the Bombay Government in a way which gave general satisfaction. It was laid down as a principle that, while the theft of timber would be punishable, people were not to be harassed for collecting minor forest produce, such, for instance, as honey and leaves; and large tracts of hereditary grazing lands which had been appropriated for the creation of new forests, were restored to the villagers, whose gratitude was thus won for all time. In regard to these measures there is no question that the people were indebted for them to the initiation and quick sympathy of Sir Charles Pritchard. As regards, however, the general tenour of his work in Council it is not possible to speak more particularly; for, in the Bombay Government, though a division of labour may be arranged by consent between the Governor and his two civilian colleagues, there is no possible severance of responsibilities. The President and members exercise joint and equal powers except on certain rare occasions and the official acts of any one of the Triumvirate cannot ordinarily be dissociated from the acts of the administration in which he merges.

As regards the Government of India the case would appear to be somewhat different. At any rate, in Sir Charles Pritchard's case, it was not long after he had assumed charge of the Department of Public Works that it became very generally known that, on some large questions of high policy, he was entirely at variance with the Viceroy and some of his colleagues. As regards his own more immediate duties in connection with public works he had indeed a quiet time, for, from the first, he was handicapped by the depleted state of the exchequer, his tenure of office in the Viceroy's Council having been coincident with a cycle of "lean years." But on matters connected with the control of the frontier he held strong views, and he expressed them strongly. He disapproved altogether of the "forward policy" of meddling with barbarous tribes and sterile hill-tracts beyond the Indian border, and steadily set his face against the expenditure of blood and treasure in Waziristan, Swat, Chitral and the Tirah. Two of his colleagues, Sir Antony MacDonnell and Sir James Westland, joined him in signing a protest against the invasion of Waziristan. The protest has since been published officially; and, though it was not effectual at the time, Lord Curzon's Government has now practically accepted it, for the Waziris are no longer interfered with, if, and so long as, they behave themselves. As regards one of the frontier expeditions, however, there has all along been a consensus of the best opinion that Sir Charles Pritchard took a mistaken view of the gravity of the occasion.

On another occasion, though threatened with recall, Sir Charles Pritchard soutly insisted on his right, as once recognised by a Secretary of State, to oppose the introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a Bill of which he disapproved, even though the Home Authorities had directed the Government of India to enact it. Other members of the Government supported him in his opposition to the Bill in question, and the proposed legislation was abandoned. But his fighting days were drawing to a close. After thirty-six years of strenuous service his health began to fail, and he was warned that he must leave India if he would save his life. He resigned his seat in Council and returned to England in 1834.

If room could have been found for him here in the Council of India, he would no doubt have gone on working gladly for the land he loved so well. To him the very thought was always dull and hateful of having

to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!

His capacity for work was not really abated. He was still "strong in will to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield." But perhaps for that very reason it was for the best that any noble ambitions he may have cherished of further service, or any hopes or wishes of his friends in that behalf, were not gratified. He had worked his work. He had "become a name" and "drunk delight of battle" with his peers; and the enforced serenity of the India Office might have been fatal, in his case, to much further power for good. For to him freedom of will and speech and action was the very breath of his life.—"National Review."

*This term denotes mainly an excise on spirits.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO THIBET.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29 (Reuter).—The British Mission to Thibet continues to arouse a good deal of concern in Russia and to form the subject of newspaper articles. The "Peterburgskiya Vedomosti" the organ of Prince Ukhtomsky, to-day discusses the matter at some length, and, and professes to believe that if the British sepoys reach Lhasa they will give themselves up to pillage and desecration and will destroy the most precious treasures of the Buddhist religion and science, which even Genghis Khan and his successors spared. The prospect of such an eventuality leads the journal to regret that Russia has delayed entering into more intimate relations with the country of the Dalai Lama, a matter which should have been all the easier for her through her Buriats, Kalmucks, Mongols, and travellers in Central Asia. Nevertheless, the Russian organ finds consolation in the distant prospect that the revolt of the Dalai Lama and his followers against British oppression will end by bringing them into the Russian sphere of influence, for Great Britain, it says will be able to take possession of the territory of the Lamas, but will not succeed in conquering it morally and in bringing it into close relationship with herself.

In another article, summarised by a Moscow correspondent for the "Times," the "Moscow Viedomosti" is inclined to accept British policy in Thibet as a repetition of Russia's policy in Manchuria, while England's hands were tied in South Africa. It says:—

"In England they are simply taking advantage of a convenient opportunity. Thinking Russia will be occupied in dealing with Japan in the Pacific, the English have considered it safe to undertake an expedition to secure for themselves Thibet, of the natural wealth of which rumours have been current." To suppose that England will succeed by such methods in regaining in Asia a prestige which is consistently waning is, thinks the Viedomosti quite out of the question. The only way for her to regain that prestige is, it adds, by "vanquishing" Russia, since demonstrations of brute strength alone count for anything with Asiatics.

"At the moment," continues the Viedomosti, "no excuses for a conflict between Russia and England exist, and English statesmen have every reason for avoiding such excuses since the result of conflict might turn out to spell, not an increase of British prestige in Asia but its complete annihilation there. Thibet in any case cannot serve as ground for the conflict. If China, an integral portion of which Thibet is, deems it unnecessary to safeguard her territorial integrity, Russia has still less reason to do so. The way to India does not lie through Thibet." This does not mean though, adds the "Viedomosti," that Thibet should remain defenceless. Thibet's defence after all, is afforded by the mistakes made by England herself. "By their expedition into Thibet the English will create for themselves enemies not only among the Buddhists of India and Mongolia, but in the Government circle at Pekin, which will grasp how disinterested a friend China has in England, whose policy it is to egg on China against Russia."

To what extent these feelings will operate in the future relations of China and England the Viedomosti leaves it to time to show, but it concludes that it is highly possible that England will run her Thibetan expedition "just as she is rusing the Transvaal."

A FEW weeks ago, says "Truth," the Halifax Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to Lord Lansdowne. The reply was directed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, that being seemingly the only Halifax known to the staff at the Foreign office. And her revelation of their nescience is the fact that the reply bore a 2½d. postage stamp, though penny postage to Nova Scotia has been in operation for a long time now.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ACCORDING to the "Cornish Guardian" Cornwall contains deposits of radium. Some time ago samples were found at Coombe Farm, near St. Stephen, in Branwell, and were sent to an eminent scientist on the Continent, who was greatly struck by their sterling value. Since that time surveyors have been making further tests. Uranium was found in Cornish mines years ago.

A note on the "Precedence of Towns" in the "Genealogical Magazine" contains information which will be surprising to some people. Few of us realise that a High Sheriff takes precedence in his county of a Lord Lieutenant, or that a Mayor, within his city or borough, stands first after the Sovereign and Royal Family. Thus even at the Court in Dublin Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress would if they went to Court precede Archbishops, Dukes, and Duchesses since the Court is held within the area of the City of Dublin. London, Edinburgh, and Dublin are undoubtedly the first three towns. Then comes York, which has long had a Lord Mayor. The writer puts Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, Liverpool, and Manchester next in order, and then Birmingham, Glasgow, and Belfast, but he is not certain of his list and asks for information.

The legend respecting the origin of the Glastonbury Thorn is well known; how Joseph of Arimathea, in visiting Britain on a preaching mission, arrived weary at Glastonbury, and while he rested his hawthorn walking stick was thrust into the ground. How it at once began to grow and ever after, so the legend says, flowered on Christmas Day. The Thorn, says' Knowledge," is simply an early flowering variety of our common hawthorn. That it does flower remarkably early is quite true, for a tree in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, opens its flowers between November and March. Early last month it was bearing advanced flower buds, which, had not the frosts injured them would have expanded at Christmas time.

The crypt kitchen of the Guildhall is only used for cooking when a great banquet is on hand, but sometimes, as at the huge soiree given to the Church Congress when it met in London, it serves yet other purposes, and the refreshments are served to the guests in among the gas-stoves and kitchen ranges. On the other hand, the Mansion House kitchen is in constant use, for not only has the mayoral household to be fed, but each successive Lord Mayor has, in his official capacity, to entertain practically every day, and to maintain the City reputation for good feeding. Numerous joints and farmyards of poultry (according to the "Windsor Magazine") frisk merrily round and round the turnspits before either of the two enormous coal fires, each built large enough to roast an entire ox. Gas is only sparingly used for a few culinary operations.

Chinese ladies never rejoice in the dainty fashions of pretty cottons, as their European sisters do, but year in year out they are attired in silk, for cotton is of no account in the Celestial Empire, being considered only fit for the coolies, who dress in it entirely. Chinese dress (says "Health") does not call for any great ingenuity on the part of the makers, for in form it is always the same. A lady's first garment is the plain piece of silk fastened round the waist to form an apron, which laps over at the back. In the place of this poor woman wear a sort of cotton "front," which covers the chest, but has no back. Next come the under jacket and the over jacket, the trousers, the apron, and the footgear. The last consists of bandages and tiny shoes for the "little footed" or a "cotton boot" and shoes of sensible size for the uncrippled peasant women. In cold weather the number of jackets worn is increased, the heaviest being outermost, which is padded and quilted or furlined. For outdoor wear a sleeveless over-jacket, known as a "front and back," is used.

The performance of a handy man during coaling are little short of marvellous. That a battleship should be capable of averaging 220 tons an hour for five hours consecutive work, and that in one hour it should ship no less than 238 tons will appear incredible to those who sit at home at ease. And yet, says "Good Words," these records were recently made by a battleship at Portsmouth 238 tons in one hour means nearly four tons a minute; those who are acquainted with the rate achieved by the common or garden coalman on shore will be able to appreciate what these figures mean.

It is a prevalent idea that ladies' watches on account of their usually small size, fail as good timekeepers. There is, however, a maiden (says the "Family Doctor") who since May 1, has used no other watch than that set in her engagement ring, and she always keeps her appointments. It is a marquise ring, all set about with sparkling diamonds, and showing in its centre a perfect convex crystal magnifying a wee watch-face without hands. The mechanism of this fairy time piece was made in Switzerland at great cost; but, says the owner, the idea of so small a watch set in so quaint a fashion, is no newer than the reign of Louis XIV. when the spendthrift monarch presented a famously beautiful watch-ring to his charming sister-in-law, the Duchess of Orleans.

The Iowa Society for the Suppression of Disease and Degeneracy has prepared a Bill (says the "Lancet") to be submitted to the Legislature of that State providing that before a marriage licence can be issued to any person in that State a physician's certificate of examination must be obtained showing that the said person is physically and mentally qualified to enter into the married state under the laws of that State. The State of Iowa has long been in the front rank as regards sanitary social, and political reforms and this new departure will be watched with great interest.

The Paris "Figaro" records a new departure in card etiquette. One of its readers recently received a neat Bristol board printed as follows: "M. Paul D——has the honour to announce the divorce pronounced in his favour against Mme. Louise R—on October 12, 1903." The receiver sent his congratulations by return.

"Knowledge" describes a remarkable habit of the Australian spiders of the genus "Desis." These spiders live in the crevices of rocks between tide marks on the shore, and by spinning a closely woven sheet of silk over the entrance imprison a mass of air in which they are able to live during flood tide.

Perhaps the oldest relic in London of a mediæval kitchen is at Westminster Abbey (says the January "Windsor"), though little remains to indicate it save the rubble flooring the buttery hatch, and an adjoining cellar, now the handsome dining-hall of Canon Wilberforce. The monk who acted as kitchener or refectorian had a responsibility as great as any hotel manager or chief in these days. For among his fellow monks, to say nothing of the pensioners, were critics as keen as any among the world-famed dinners of to-day. Yet the Abbey kitchen was scarcely more elaborate than any one of those which linger on in the remote cottages of the rough Cornish coast or on the Yorkshire moors, where the entire cooking of the family is done on a flat hearth, with no other fuel than turf, or peat, of twigs. The broth-pot hangs from a crane or stands on a tripod and is most accommodating in its uses. Would you make bread? Lay the dough on a clean iron plate and invert the broth-pot over it; then heap up all round it your lighted turf or wood.

There has always been a great difference of opinion as to the reproductive capabilities of the deadly puff adder. Recently one was shot in the grounds of the local hospital at Mombasa, which was found to contain no fewer than ninety-one young ones. An adder was captured not long since in the same town which had given birth to as many as sixty-four young ones. The first of these two reptiles measured two inches over four feet, with a total girth of five inches. Forty or fifty at birth is generally considered an unusual number.

Voices made to order are the latest things in surgery (says the "Family Doctor"). Actual operation have demonstrated that the larnyx or vocal box can be successfully removed and, the patient may not only survive the shock but recover. In order to restore speech to the patient an artificially larnyx and vocal cords are provided. The voice artificially produced is incapable of inflection but although it is a monotone, the patient is perfectly able to carry on a conversation.

The late Earl of Stair, when Lord Dalrymple, was on a certain occasion called upon by a committee of country folks appointed to canvass for subscriptions to raise a memorial to the memory of a deceased landlord of the district. While admitting the honourable qualities of his late neighbour, Lord Dalrymple did not see his way to subscribe. The visitors filed silently from the room; but the last man, pausing with his hand on the door, fired this parting shot; "Vara weal my lord; ye'll no subscribe to oor laird's monument the day. Maybe the day'll come when ye'll be wantin a monument yersel and maybe ye'll no get it!"

The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Belgium in the year 1522. The damask rose was brought from France in 1573, the moss rose about 1724, and the China rose some fifty years later. Wild roses are however natives of all parts of Britain. In Wetherings "British Botany" only five distinct species are said to be indigenous, but in Hooker's and Arnott's "British Flora" nineteen species are mentioned but some writers on botany raise the number to as many as twenty-four.

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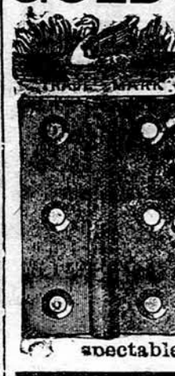

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
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27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Broad Arrow" writes:—We have parted with the Old Year. As regards the Services, we may say that it has been a period of mixed recrimination and progress. Recrimination on the part of the civilian chiefs, and progress on that of the naval and military commanders. With the former the question of the forthcoming General Election looms large to the detriment of everything except party government. With the latter the year has been one in which we have had time to think. In it there has been but little war. But in the previous year, although Providence spared us the martyrdom through which Austria and France have passed before us, we suffered much. We have learnt that we must put our military house in order. As regards the Navy, there has been a time of instructive manœuvres, of careful and thoughtful preparation. A new system of appointment and organisation of the commissioned ranks has been inaugurated. The public is as yet scarcely familiar with its details. Its effects, which we cannot but think will on the whole be productive of amelioration, can only be judged in the lapse of time. We hope that our Navy at all events is ready and prepared for all eventualities.

"With regard to our land forces, we scarcely feel that the past year has answered to the expectations of those who desired true reforms. Much has been done in the executive branches. In the manœuvres which took place on Salisbury Plain much was taught and learnt. The action of the three arms there has been fully discussed in these columns. We will only say now that we have certainly adopted the principle of extended order formations in their fullest sense. Our Continental critics and friends are divided in their opinions as to the merits of our procedure. One school is for us, the other against. In France, these schools are headed respectively by Generals de Negrier and Langlois. It may be that our infantry may once more give a lesson to the military world. As the thin red line in the old days triumphed over the dense columns of the Peninsula, and more lately of the Chersonese, so perhaps we may be again the leaders in adopting our movements to the formation of ground. The only danger we can see here is, that in the process of envelopment the danger of the breaking of the thin line by an enemy's concentrated effort may be lost sight of . . . . We would like to have seen a move towards the acceptance of the principle of universal service at home. Fewer changes in coats and buttons, and more practical improvements might have been expected. But progress has been made. A few years ago any one who suggested that every able-bodied Briton should give personal service to his country for two years or more at home would have been scouted. As it is, the question of the ballot for the Militia is now freely discussed. The war has made it clear that it is not fair that a few should bear the burdens of the many. There are many able-bodied men in the country who have never served in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers. The time when these may share the honours which the Auxiliary Forces have won may yet come. . ."

In an important Army Circular the Commander-in-Chief intimates that squadron and company administration in the cavalry and infantry falls short of the standard of battery and company administration in the other branches of the Service. This he attributes to the regimental and battalion organisation in cavalry and infantry, by which much of the administrative work, falling in the other branches on battery and company commanders, is carried on in the orderly room. The result is that unless an officer holds the appointment of adjutant, he has little opportunity of learning practical administrative work until he becomes commanding officer or second in command. It is also thought that in the past officers of the other branches have had much readier access to books of reference, Army orders, &c., than those of cavalry and infantry, which have been of assistance to them in mastering details of administration. It has, therefore, been decided that the issue of Army orders, the King's regulations, allowance regulations, and pay warrant shall be increased. Further, a small squadron or company register of correspondence is to be issued to assist in systematising correspondence and in instructing officers in the proper method of keeping it, and it will be left to commanding officers to decide whether the book shall be kept in the handwriting of the squadron or company officers themselves.

Although it is impossible to give officers who served in South Africa with mounted infantry the certificates which are issued on the close of a course at a mounted infantry school, general officers commanding Army Corps and districts are to be empowered to deal with applications from such officers as they may think desirable. Full inquiry is to be made as to the efficiency of officers in this particular sphere of duty, and if the inquiry is in all senses satisfactory, authority is to be given for their being noted in regimental record as qualified for mounted infantry employment. Such record is to be equivalent to attendance at a mounted infantry school. With reference to this decision, a correspondent makes what would seem to be a reasonable suggestion—viz., that officers who are qualified for mounted infantry should have some distinguishing mark against their names in the "Army List." But for the bulkiness of the quarterly "Birthday Book" it might be expected that a list of qualified officers would appear there; but no one would recommend any undue extension of the volume in question. Our correspondent's idea is worthy of consideration. It would, if adopted, at least prevent confusion.

The German military quinquennium, promulgated on March 25, 1899, will come to an end on March 30 and the national papers have been speculating greatly as to what changes are likely to be introduced. It has been stated that the Government will ask the Reichstag to prolong the arrangement for another year, but nothing is known upon that point. The "Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangers," published by the French general staff, which has always an alert outlook upon the German army believes that only a few additional battalions will be created, and that a considerable increase of the cavalry will take place. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" and the "Kolnische Zeitung" believe that even these demands will be deferred. At an earlier date the Berlin organ attributed to the military cabinet of the Emperor the intention of doubling two army corps, and it has been supposed that an additional army corps might be created but the 'Metzer Zeitung" probably expressed the truth in saying that before new corps are formed it will be important to complete those which already exist. Germany possesses enough infantry to constitute new divisions, but it will be necessary to provide them with artillery and cavalry. Of the 215 infantry regiments forty one possess only two battalions, and it is probable that the next military law will authorise progressive additions to complete them to the normal strength of three battalions. This would imply an increase of from 25,000 to 30,000 men. General von Pelet-Narbonne, who is a high authority upon cavalry matters, has prepared public opinion for an increase of the cavalry arm. Comparing the army with those belonging to the other members of the Triple Alliance and to the Dual Alliance, he shows that Germany requires twenty-seven more regiments, but here, again the increase is likely to be progressive. There are those who argue that before the army is increased its internal organisation and discipline should be improved, and fewer burdens be imposed upon its officers.

The proposals of M. Messimy in relation to the re-organisation of the French army have been the subject of a great deal of discussion. The "France Militaire" exposes the fallacy of his ideas as to the covering troops on the eastern frontier. It shows that at the present time the 6th Corps, with its twelve regiments of infantry and its five battalions of Chasseurs the 7th Corps, with ten of the former and four of the latter, and the 20th Corps, with eight of the former and six of the latter, have together a total strength of 444 companies. M. Messimy's programme would reduce the force to 285 companies. Moreover, under the existing arrangements, and allowing for deficiencies, each company can place in line 155 rifles, giving a total of about 69,000 men whereas under M. Messimy's system company would scarcely provide 140 rifles, and the total strength immediatly available would only be about 40,000 men. If the suggested change be made, there will thus be a reduction of 29,000 men, and our contemporary urgently draws the attention of the legislature to the fact.

The list of promotions just out is specially interesting on this occasion, as it doubtless embodies the result of the late Admiralty order and the recommendations of the Goschen Committee. This is seen in the list of commanders, where there is more selection apparent than is usual, but particularly in the names of the lieutenants chosen, several of whom are very far down the seniority list. Noteworthy among the commanders is that of Captain Gaunt, who reaps the reward of his late action on the Somaliland coast, a selection which is in its way a compliment to the Italians. The two most junior commanders selected are Captain Stileman, who was in charge of the depot at Portsmouth and now of the barracks, and Captain Prendergast, of the Excellent. The lieutenants' list is longer than usual, as was expected. The navigators are very fully represented, with gunnery a good second. It will be remarked that Lieut. Duff, of the Majestic, gets his step for the wonderful work he has done in the Channel Fleet, and particularly in his own ship, in advancing the gunnery standard of the Fleet. This is the first promotion on record which can be distinctly traced as a reward for special work in gunnery afloat. The torpedo service is also well recognised the junior lieutenant chosen being a torpedo man. The training service supplies the captain of the Racer, the captain of the Wanderer, first lieutenant of the Isis, and others. While almost at the end of the list Sir Edward Seymour's late flag-lieutenant in China may be said to represent war services, as he was in the expeditionary force and also at Tientsin.

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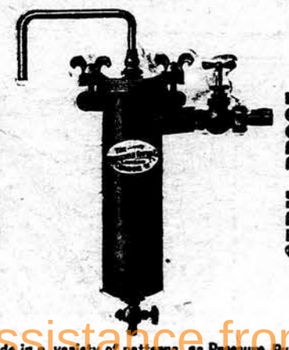

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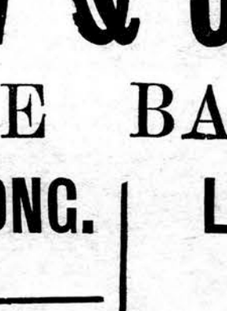

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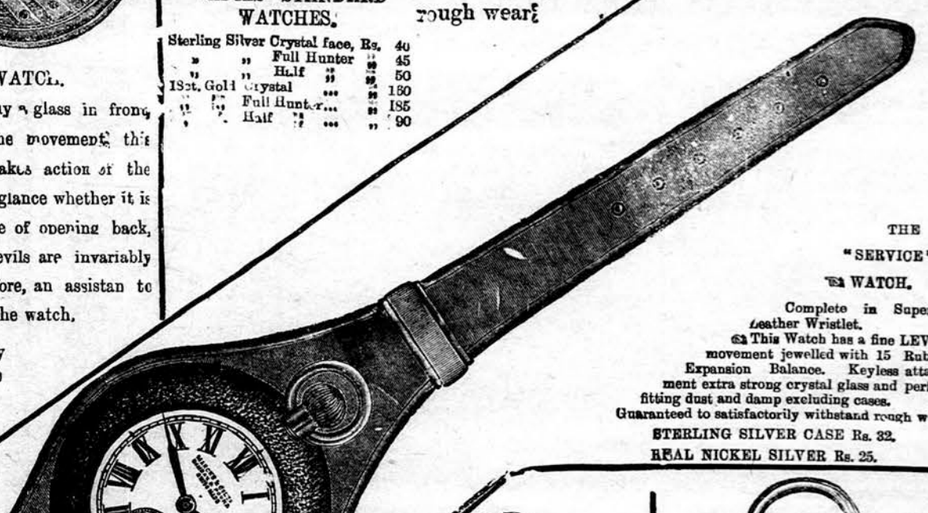

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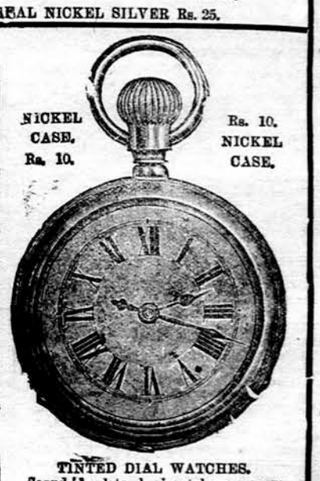

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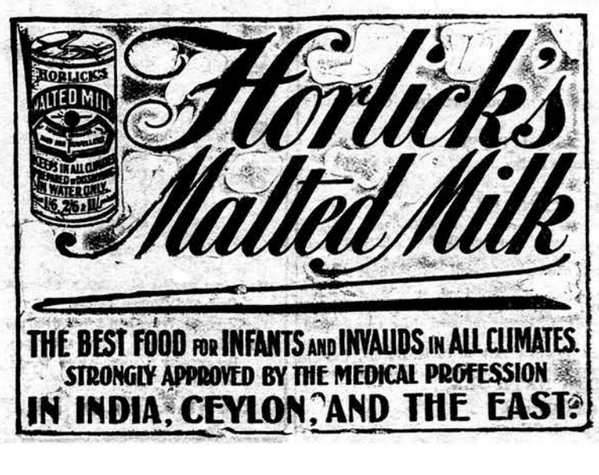

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